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SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT 1973

DOCUMENTS



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The San Francisco Police Department has decided to publish the Annual Report for the calendar year 1973 in a format which will include only statistical information. This limitation was placed on us as a result of budgetary, administrative and operational considerations.

DONALD M. SCOTT
CHIEF OF POLICE

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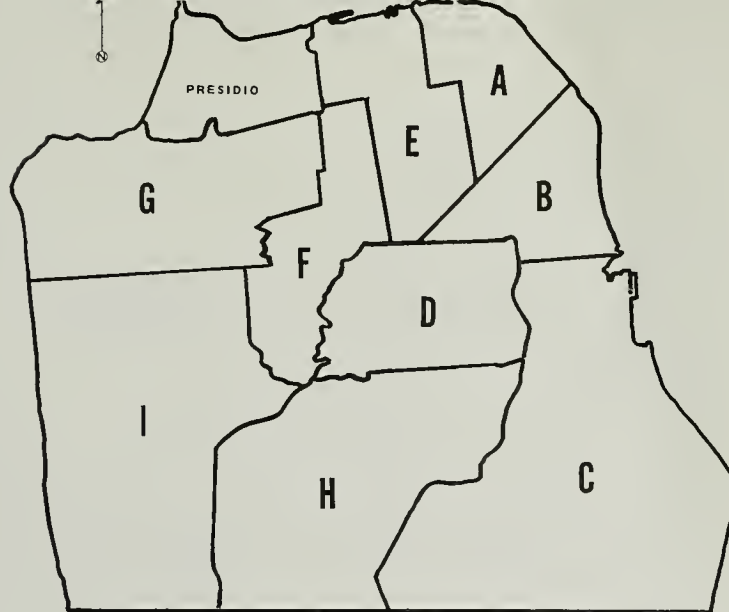
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1973-1984

PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTION	PATROL	TRAFFIC	INVESTIGATION	ADMINISTRATION	TOTAL
Chief			1	1	
Deputy Chief			1	1	
Supervising Captain	1			1	
Chief of Inspectors		1		1	
Captain of Inspectors		1		1	
Director of Traffic		1		1	
Captain of Traffic		1		1	
Director of Personnel			1	1	
Dir. Bur. Spec. Serv.		1		1	
Dir. Bur. Crim. Info			1	1	
Department Secretary			1	1	
Police Comm. Secretary			1	1	
Property Clerk			1	1	
Insp., Jr., Traffic		1		1	
Captain	13	0	2	4	19
Lieutenant	40	6	12	11	69
Sergeant	146	34	1	52	233
Inspector	1	6	129	2	138
Asst. Inspector	0	5	144	0	149
Patrolman	910	174	22	143	1249
Recruits in Training			11	11	
Current Strength	1111	228	313	230	1882
Vacancies					76
Total Police Personnel Authorized					1958
Total Civ. Personnel					672

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT OPERATING BUDGET – FISCAL YEAR 1972/73

POLICE SALARIES	\$30,174,184.
CIVILIAN SALARIES	4,208,653.
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	748,996.
EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	1,628,139.
SPECIAL PROGRAMS	142,253.
SERVICE OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS	1,252,473.
FRINGE BENEFITS (RETIREMENT)	10,004,442.
TOTAL	\$48,159,140.



1973 REPORTED OFFENSES BY DISTRICT

PART I CRIMES	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	UNK.	1973	1972
Murder-Non. Neg. Man	19	13	9	11	23	7	8	9	7	2	108	101
Neg. Manslaughter	7	6	10	16	11	3	6	12	10	2	83	69
Rape	69	51	70	66	100	71	57	48	19	27	578	596
Robbery	619	511	540	613	954	535	283	551	213	28	4847	4625
Aggravated Assault	361	275	379	386	459	328	105	247	99	18	2657	2675
Burglary	2169	1272	2046	2324	2342	1387	956	2001	931	77	15505	14584
Grand Theft	2118	1205	609	923	1622	703	588	547	450	343	9108	8289
Petty Theft	3005	1600	963	1966	2280	1156	1377	1680	1244	270	15541	16406
Auto Theft	989	827	1256	1507	1376	873	659	1373	837	86	9783	11366
TOTAL PART I	9356	5760	5882	7812	9167	5063	4039	6468	3810	853	58210	58711
PART II CRIMES												
Other Assaults	632	424	531	703	704	420	285	553	241	30	4523	4525
Forgery/Counterfeit	175	130	31	72	98	49	19	54	40	62	730	702
Worthless Checks	52	28	8	13	28	2	6	17	5	57	216	180
Embezzlement	85	94	40	61	73	35	27	61	34	23	533	557
Receiving Stolen Prop	138	170	54	113	131	64	22	62	11	9	774	893
Weapons, Carrying	101	86	80	138	115	59	40	82	19	7	727	713
Sex Offenses (except Rape & Prostitution)	569	78	36	94	352	48	78	63	65	13	1396	1043
Offenses Against Family & Children	11	22	23	36	19	17	9	34	9	4	184	191
Malicious Mischief	717	405	680	905	785	556	610	934	714	68	6374	6683
Other Miscellaneous	2245	1509	1130	1895	2065	1190	1093	1312	789	456	13684	14683
TOTAL PART II	4725	2946	2613	4030	4370	2440	2189	3172	1927	729	29141	30170
GRAND TOTAL	14081	8706	8495	11842	13537	7503	6228	9640	5737	1582	87351	88881

THREE YEAR COMPARISON REPORTED OFFENSES

PART I CRIMES	1971	1972	1973	% Change 1972-73
Murder, Non-Neg. Manslaughter	119	101	108	+ 7 %
Neg. Manslaughter	77	69	83	+20 %
Rape - Forcible	612	567	565	- 0.4%
Rape - Statutory	61	29	13	-55 %
Robbery	6640	4625	4847	+ 5 %
Aggravated Assault	3119	2675	2657	- 1 %
Burglary	18338	14584	15505	+ 6 %
Larceny (\$50. & over)	16168	13231	12784	- 3 %
Larceny (under \$50.)	14378	11464	11865	+ 3 %
Auto Theft	13272	11366	9783	-14 %
TOTAL PART I CRIMES	72784	58711	58210	- 1 %
PART II CRIMES				
Other Assaults	4633	4525	4523	- .04%
Forgery, Counterfeiting	816	702	730	+ 4 %
Worthless Checks	252	180	216	+20 %
Embezzlements	766	557	533	- 4 %
Receiving Stolen Property	1016	893	774	-13 %
Weapons, Carrying	885	713	727	+ 2 %
Sex Offenses (except rape and prostitution)	1128	1043	1396	+34 %
Offenses against family & children	290	191	184	- 4 %
Malicious Mischief	7740	6683	6374	- 5 %
Miscellaneous	17155	14683	13684	- 7 %
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	34681	30170	29141	- 3 %
GRAND TOTALS	107465	88881	87351	- 2 %

THREE YEAR COMPARISON PERSONS ARRESTED (DETAINED)

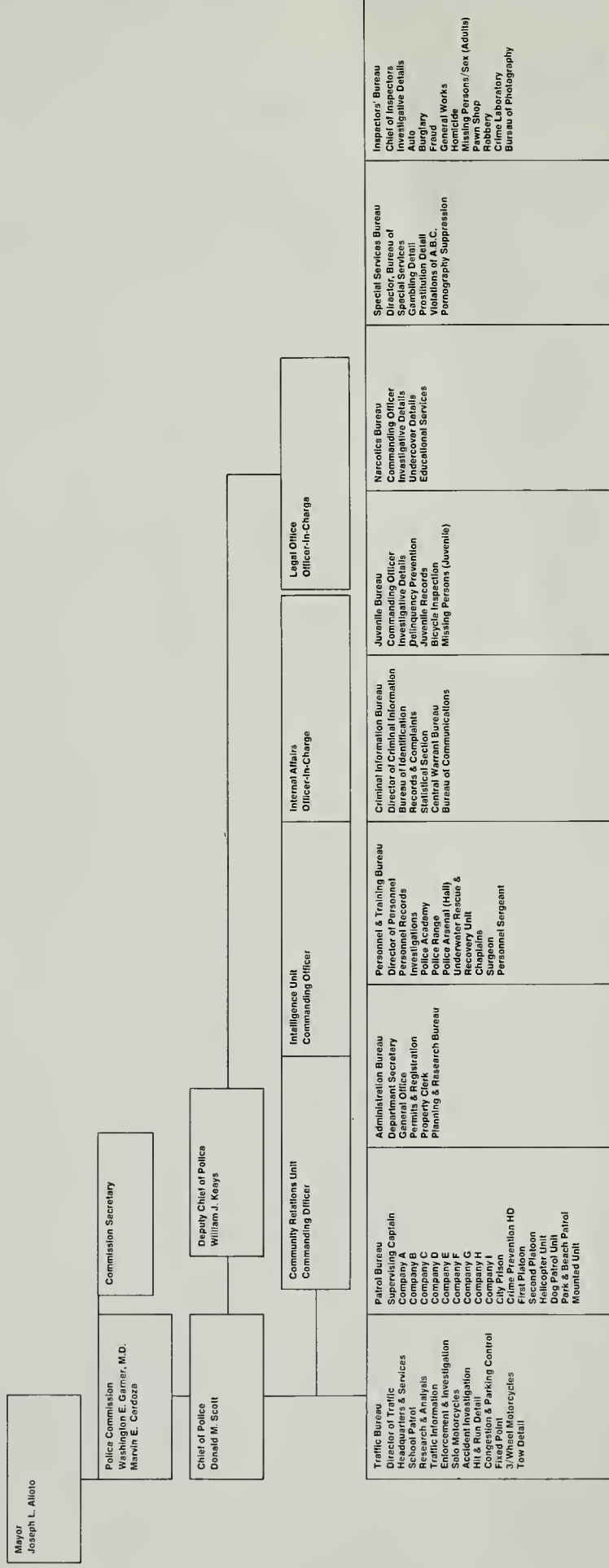
CRIME	1971	1972	1973	% Change 1972-73
Murder/Non. Neg. Manslaughter	73	109	84	-23%
Negligent Manslaughter	10	17	21	+24%
Rape	226	245	222	- 9%
Robbery	1463	1166	1198	+ 3%
Aggravated Assault	1609	1483	1559	+ 5%
Burglary	1694	1387	1657	+19%
Grand Theft	729	585	603	+ 3%
Petty Theft	3610	2939	3261	+11%
Auto Theft	1150	965	781	-19%
TOTAL PART I	10564	8896	9386	+ 6%
Other Assaults	1224	1388	1396	+ 1%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	201	230	156	-32%
Worthless Checks	210	124	102	-18%
Receiving Stolen Property	1491	1234	1258	+ 2%
Weapons, Carrying	1233	1095	1056	- 4%
Sex Offenses	429	358	293	-18%
Offenses Against Family	161	100	94	- 6%
Malicious Mischief	773	736	844	+15%
Other Miscellaneous	2913	3018	2808	- 7%
Drunk	17291	15209	15130	- 1%
Disorderly Conduct	6850	4703	3404	-28%
Prostitution	1883	1538	1710	+11%
Narcotics	4981	5065	3701	-27%
Gambling	564	576	481	-16%
Liquor Laws	157	206	215	+ 4%
Drunk Driver	2446	3066	3036	- 1%
Drunk in Auto	308	349	360	+ 3%
Other Traffic Arrests	8432	10630	9565	-10%
For Other Jurisdictions	2055	2158	2191	+ 2%
Miscellaneous	2030	2055	2729	+33%
TOTAL PART II	55632	53838	50529	- 6%
GRAND TOTAL	66196	62734	59915	- 4%

JUVENILE ARRESTS AND CITATIONS THREE YEAR COMPARISON

	1971	1972	1973	% Change 1972-73
Protective Custody - Dependent	391	382	379	- 1%
Traffic (excluding parking)	4141	4855	4766	- 2%
Homicide	3	14	11	-21%
Robbery	632	473	540	+14%
Aggravated Assault	355	304	323	+ 6%
Assault - All Other	629	568	538	- 5%
Burglary	980	851	1199	+41%
Grand Theft - Except Auto	311	207	278	+34%
Petty Theft	1655	1496	1758	+18%
Auto Theft	772	722	668	- 7%
Rape (Forcible)	46	28	23	-18%
Sex - All other	24	35	18	-49%
Weapon Laws	133	141	203	+44%
Drunk Driving	6	9	17	+89%
Hit & Run (Non-Injury)	2	19	3	-84%
Arson	23	25	12	-52%
Narcotic Laws	431	391	343	-12%
Malicious Mischief	773	834	713	-15%
Disturbing the Peace	621	615	707	+15%
Liquor Laws	150	148	213	+44%
Truancy	120	107	134	+25%
Runaway	918	751	606	-19%
Incorrigible	612	466	477	+2%
Loitering (Including curfew)	492	649	623	- 4%
Transients (Out of State)	-	5	1	-80%
All Other	2226	2044	2662	-30%
TOTAL	16446	16139	17215	+ 7%

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





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DOCUMENTS

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FOR THE CITY

San Francisco Police Department



"GATEWAY TO THE CITY" as seen from aboard
the San Francisco Police Helicopter.

ANNUAL REPORT: 1974

The San Francisco Police Department has decided to publish its Annual Report for the calendar year 1974 in a format that will include only statistical information. This limitation has been imposed as a result of budgetary, administrative and operational considerations.



DONALD M. SCOTT
CHIEF OF POLICE

PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTION

	PATROL	TRAFFIC	INVEST.	ADMIN.	TOTAL
Chief				1	1
Deputy Chief				1	1
Chief of Inspectors			1		1
Director of Traffic		1			1
Supervising Captain	1				1
Department Secretary				1	1
Director of Personnel				1	1
Captain of Inspectors			1		1
Captain of Traffic		1			1
Dir. Bur. Crim. Info.				1	1
Police Comm. Secretary				1	1
Property Clerk				1	1
Insp., Jr., Traffic		1			1
Captain	10	1	2	7	20
Lieutenant	40	6	14	9	69
Sergeant	148	34	1	50	233
Inspector	1	6	130	1	138
Asst. Inspector	0	6	143	0	149
Patrolman	878	168	19	139	1204
Recruits in Training					0
Current Strength	1078	224	311	213	1826
Vacancies					132
Total Police Personnel Authorized					1958
Total Civilian Personnel					672

The categories used to define personnel deployment by function are described as follows:

I. PRIMARY FIELD SERVICES

(76.8% Sworn; 40.3% Civilian)

A. Primary Field Services - Uniformed. Personnel dispensing police service directly at the location of occurrence (responding to calls for service, on-the-street patrol, investigation of violations; investigation of traffic accidents, arrest of violators, preliminary investigation and reporting of crimes and any other emergency service; also traffic direction, parking control and station duty performed by civilians). Includes first level supervisors assigned to on-the-street supervision.

B. Primary Field Services - Nonuniformed. Personnel conducting at-the-scene and follow-up criminal investigations. Includes personnel involved in narcotics, vice and police permit violation investigations.

II. DIRECT SUPPORT OF PRIMARY FIELD SERVICES

Personnel involved in activities which initiate primary field action and provide direct service to the public or to primary field personnel but do not enter the field to answer radio calls or investigate crimes. Managers of primary field services unit were included in this category.

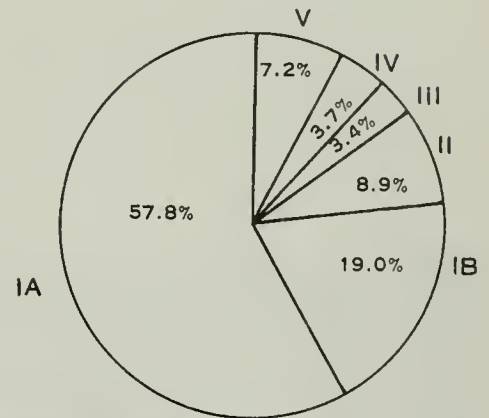
III. INDIRECT SUPPORT OF FIELD SERVICES

Personnel not involved in enforcement or investigation activities, but indirectly supplying service to field personnel. Management personnel of both direct support and indirect support units were placed in this category.

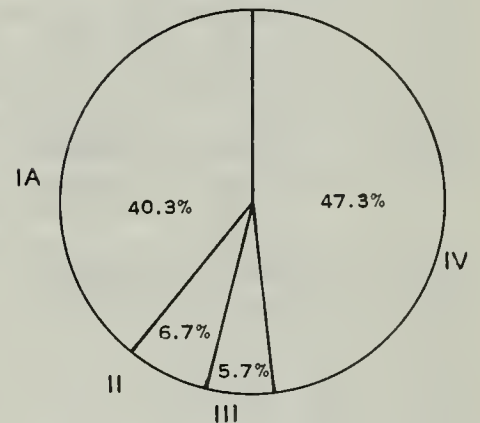
IV. AUXILIARY SUPPORT. Personnel who provide administrative/staff support to those directly supporting field personnel. Includes management personnel of auxiliary support units.

V. SHORTAGE OF SWORN PERSONNEL. A negative figure used to define unfilled positions left open by attrition, resignations, new budget allotments, etc. The majority of these vacancies occur in categories I.A and I.B.

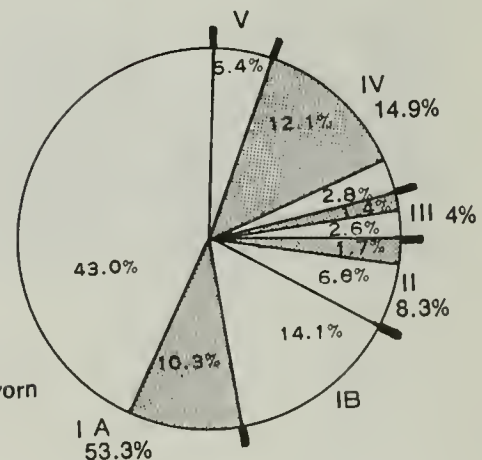
Distribution of Sworn Personnel



Distribution of Civilian Personnel



Distribution of Sworn and Civilian Personnel



Civilian
 Sworn

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT OPERATING BUDGET

FISCAL YEAR 1973 /74

POLICE SALARIES	\$36,509,994.
CIVILIAN SALARIES	5,915,734.
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	450,307.
EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	1,364,018.
SPECIAL PROGRAMS	265,044.
SERVICE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS	2,009,600.
FRINGE BENEFITS	14,591,819.
TOTAL	\$61,106,516.

1974 REPORTED OFFENSES BY DISTRICT



PART I CRIMES	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	UNK.	1974	1973
Murder-Non.Neg. Man	20	14	18	12	31	19	8	15	8	-	145	108
Neg. Manslaughter	5	2	10	6	8	8	6	11	9	-	65	83
Rape	57	33	57	48	100	78	33	44	23	5	478	578
Robbery	666	474	474	455	928	619	199	417	216	5	4453	4847
Aggravated Assault	442	226	424	422	432	322	81	234	109	2	2694	2657
Burglary	2321	976	1946	1456	2526	1533	856	1834	856	81	14385	15505
Grand Theft	2171	1191	729	820	1925	872	557	629	566	86	9546	9108
Petty Theft	3403	1743	965	1923	2262	1268	1294	1782	1214	81	15935	15541
Auto Theft	1090	779	1331	1223	1141	813	569	1237	653	29	8865	9783
TOTAL PART I	10175	5438	5954	6365	9353	5532	3603	6203	3654	289	56566	58210
PART II CRIMES												
Other Assaults	709	433	526	574	627	445	197	481	273	7	4272	4523
Forgery/Counterfeit	179	197	37	61	98	51	29	62	26	35	775	730
Worthless Checks	56	124	16	23	69	7	14	15	14	72	410	216
Embezzlement	109	93	56	47	89	38	24	63	34	10	563	533
Receiving Stolen Prop	127	205	84	185	131	87	16	52	12	1	900	774
Weapons, Carrying	156	100	102	165	168	69	29	70	32	1	892	727
Sex Offenses (except Rape & Prostitution)	549	75	36	87	252	40	60	56	48	7	1210	1396
Offenses Against Family & Children	19	27	34	49	25	36	5	28	10	6	239	184
Malicious Mischief	804	354	840	921	764	698	617	1019	858	6	6881	6374
Other Miscellaneous	2205	1568	1296	2028	2007	1354	703	1288	817	178	13444	13684
TOTAL PART II	4913	3176	3027	4140	4230	2825	1694	3134	2124	323	29586	29141
GRAND TOTAL	15088	8614	8981	10505	13583	8357	5297	9337	5778	612	86152	87351

THREE YEAR COMPARISON OF REPORTED OFFENSES

PART I CRIMES	1972	1973	1974	% Change 1973/74
Murder, Non-Neg. Manslaughter	101	108	145	+ 34.3 %
Neg. Manslaughter	69	83	65	- 21.7 %
Rape - Forcible & Assault To	567	565	449	- 20.5 %
Rape-Statutory	29	13	29	+123.1 %
Robbery	4625	4847	4453	- 8.1 %
Aggravated Assault	2675	2657	2694	+ 1.4 %
Burglary	14584	15505	14385	- 7.2 %
Larceny (\$50. & Over)	13231	12784	13744	+ 7.5 %
Larceny (Under \$50.)	11464	11865	11737	- 1.1 %
Auto Theft	11366	9783	8865	- 9.4 %
TOTAL PART I CRIMES	58711	58210	56566	- 2.8 %
PART II CRIMES				
Other Assaults	4525	4523	4272	- 5.5 %
Forgery, Counterfeiting	702	730	775	+ 6.2 %
Worthless Checks	180	216	410	+ 89.8 %
Embezzlements	557	533	563	+ 5.6 %
Receiving Stolen Property	893	774	900	+ 16.3 %
Weapons, Carrying	713	727	892	+ 22.7 %
Sex Offenses (Except Rape and Prostitution)	1043	1396	1210	- 13.3 %
Offenses Against Family & Children	191	184	239	+ 29.9 %
Malicious Mischief	6683	6374	6881	+ 8.0 %
Miscellaneous	14683	13684	13444	- 1.8 %
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	30170	29141	29586	+ 1.5 %
GRAND TOTAL	88881	87351	86152	- 1.4 %

THREE YEAR COMPARISON OF PERSONS ARRESTED (DETAINED)

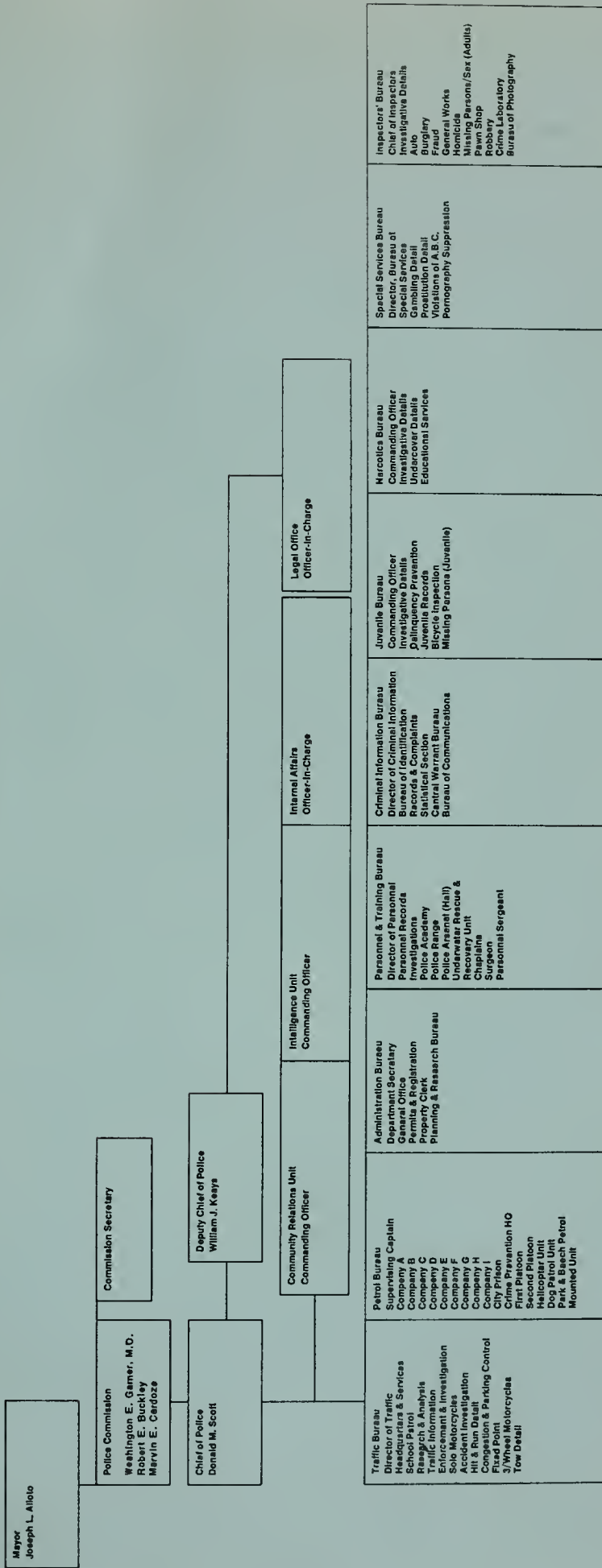
TYPE OF ARREST	1972	1973	1974	% Change 1973/74
Murder/Non. Neg. Manslaughter	109	84	128	+ 52.4 %
Negligent Manslaughter	17	21	9	- 57.1 %
Rape	245	222	210	- 5.4 %
Robbery	1166	1198	1307	+ 9.1 %
Aggravated Assault	1483	1559	1558	0.0 %
Burglary	1387	1657	1725	+ 4.1 %
Grand Theft	585	603	689	+ 14.3 %
Petty Theft	2939	3261	3578	+ 9.7 %
Auto Theft	965	781	739	- 5.4 %
TOTAL PART I	8896	9386	9943	+ 6.1 %
Other Assaults	1388	1396	1616	+ 15.8 %
Forgery & Counterfeiting	230	156	163	+ 4.5 %
Worthless Checks	124	102	88	- 13.7 %
Receiving Stolen Property	1234	1258	1401	+ 11.4 %
Weapons, Carrying	1095	1056	1177	+ 11.5 %
Sex Offenses	358	293	291	- 0.6 %
Offenses Against Family	100	94	103	+ 9.6 %
Malicious Mischief	736	844	1021	+ 21.0 %
Other Miscellaneous	3018	2808	3673	+ 30.8 %
Drunk	15209	15130	15202	+ 0.5 %
Disorderly Conduct	4703	3404	3496	+ 2.7 %
Prostitution	1538	1710	1280	- 25.1 %
Narcotics	5065	3701	3308	- 10.6 %
Gambling	576	481	354	- 26.4 %
Liquor Laws	206	215	222	+ 3.3 %
Drunk Driver	3066	3036	1430	- 52.9 %
Drunk in Auto	349	360	380	+ 5.6 %
Other Traffic Arrests	10630	9565	6027	- 37.0 %
For other Jurisdictions	2158	2191	2253	+ 2.8 %
Miscellaneous (Bench Warrants Non-Traffic)	2055	2729	2572	- 5.8 %
TOTAL PART II	53838	50529	46057	- 8.9 %
GRAND TOTAL	62734	59915	56000	- 6.5 %

THREE YEAR COMPARISON OF JUVENILE ARRESTS, CITATIONS AND WARNINGS

TYPE OF ARREST	1972	1973	1974	% Change 1973/74
Traffic (Excluding Parking)	4855	4766	4615	- 3.2 %
Homicide	14	11	18	+ 63.6 %
Robbery	473	540	527	- 2.4 %
Aggravated Assault	304	323	276	- 14.6 %
Assault - All Other	568	538	436	- 19.0 %
Burglary	851	1199	978	- 18.4 %
Grand Theft - Except Auto	207	278	368	+ 32.4 %
Petty Theft	1496	1758	2103	+ 19.6 %
Auto Theft	722	668	465	- 30.4 %
Rape (Forcible)	28	23	15	- 34.8 %
Sex - All Other	35	18	18	0.0 %
Weapon Laws	141	203	142	- 30.0 %
Drunk Driving	9	17	5	- 70.6 %
Hit & Run (Non-Injury)	19	3	1	- 66.7 %
Arson	25	12	12	0.0 %
Narcotics Laws	391	343	218	- 36.4 %
Malicious Mischief	834	713	638	- 10.5 %
Disturbing the Peace	615	707	418	- 40.9 %
Liquor Laws	148	213	234	+ 9.9 %
Truancy	107	134	54	- 59.7 %
Runaway	751	606	525	- 13.4 %
Incorrigible	466	477	483	+ 1.3 %
Loitering (Including Curfew)	649	623	499	- 19.9 %
Transients (Out of State)	5	1	5	+400.0 %
All Other	2044	2662	1934	- 27.3 %
TOTAL	16139	17215	14987	- 12.9%

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT 1975
SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Prepared by: Planning and Research

August 1, 1976

THE SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT HAS
PUBLISHED ITS ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE CAL-
ENDAR YEAR 1975 IN A FORMAT THAT WILL
INCLUDE ONLY STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

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PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTION

	PATROL	TRAFFIC	INVEST.	ADMIN.	TOTAL
Chief				1	1
Deputy Chief					1
Chief of Inspectors			1		1
Director of Traffic		1			1
Supervising Captain	1				1
Department Secretary				1	1
Director of Personnel				1	1
Captain of Inspectors			1		1
Captain of Traffic		1			1
Dir. Bur. Crim. Info.				1	1
Police Comm. Secretary				1	1
Property Clerk				1	1
Insp., Jr., Traffic		1			1
Captain	12	1	3	7	23
Lieutenant	39	6	15	18	78
Sergeant	146	27	2	43	218
Inspector	0	2	132	1	135
Asst. Inspector	0	7	130	0	137
Patrolman	866	144	17	117	1144
Recruits in Training					90
Current Strength	1064	190	301	193	1838
Vacancies					51
Total Police Personnel Authorized					1889
Total Civilian Personnel					552

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT OPERATING BUDGET

	FISCAL YEAR 1975-76
POLICE SALARIES	\$38,195,166.
CIVILIAN SALARIES	5,822,794.
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	410,364.
EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	1,223,451.
SPECIAL PROGRAMS	191,427.
SERVICE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS	2,151,611.
FRINGE BEBEFITS	23,911,738.
TOTAL	\$71,906,551.

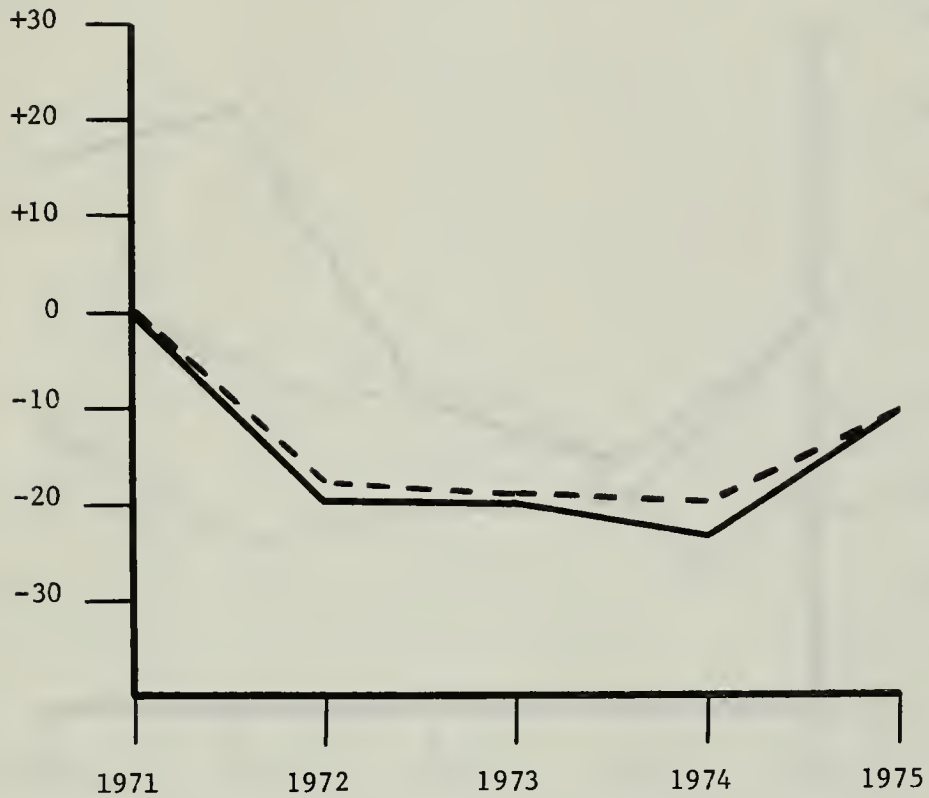
1975 REPORTED OFFENSES BY DISTRICT

PART I CRIMES	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	UNK	1975	1974
Murder-Non.Neg. Man.	19	18	20	24	23	15	9	8	4	0	140	145
Neg. Manslaughter	10	6	15	15	13	4	8	7	14	0	92	65
Rape	80	52	58	51	117	90	47	42	16	2	555	449
Robbery	965	562	790	546	1173	708	259	504	202	9	5718	4453
Aggravated Assault	448	265	414	406	438	320	120	251	104	3	2769	2994
Burglary	3074	1197	2192	2070	3030	1832	922	2233	992	23	17565	14385
Larceny	7078	3797	1875	2928	5133	2620	1952	2048	1744	154	29329	25481
Auto Theft	1035	832	1145	1251	1337	855	602	1160	725	10	8952	8865
TOTAL PART I	12709	6741	6509	7291	11264	6444	3919	6253	3801	201	65120	56537
PART II CRIMES												
Other Assaults	723	474	569	657	740	487	250	611	281	8	4800	4272
Forgery/Counterfeit	188	254	51	74	107	53	21	42	36	38	864	775
Worthless Checks	76	134	16	40	69	17	10	22	25	77	486	410
Embezzlement	132	136	71	85	142	89	44	133	69	27	928	563
Receiving Stolen Prop.	203	188	88	163	136	76	26	32	21	1	934	900
Weapons, Carrying	176	107	109	220	139	86	36	53	28	0	954	892
Sex Offenses (except Rape and Prostitution)	476	56	51	90	279	46	95	62	51	5	1211	1239
Offenses Against Family and Children	21	14	51	50	25	30	8	20	9	2	236	239
Malicious Mischief	912	461	976	892	900	653	705	1222	921	18	7660	6881
Other Miscellaneous	2175	1568	1385	1994	1988	1274	724	1150	638	86	12982	13444
TOTAL PART II	5082	3392	3367	4265	4531	2811	1919	3347	2079	262	31055	29615
GRAND TOTAL	17991	10121	9876	11556	15795	9255	5838	9600	5880	463	96175	86152

R E P O R T E D O F F E N S E S

1971 - 1975

Percent Change Over 1971



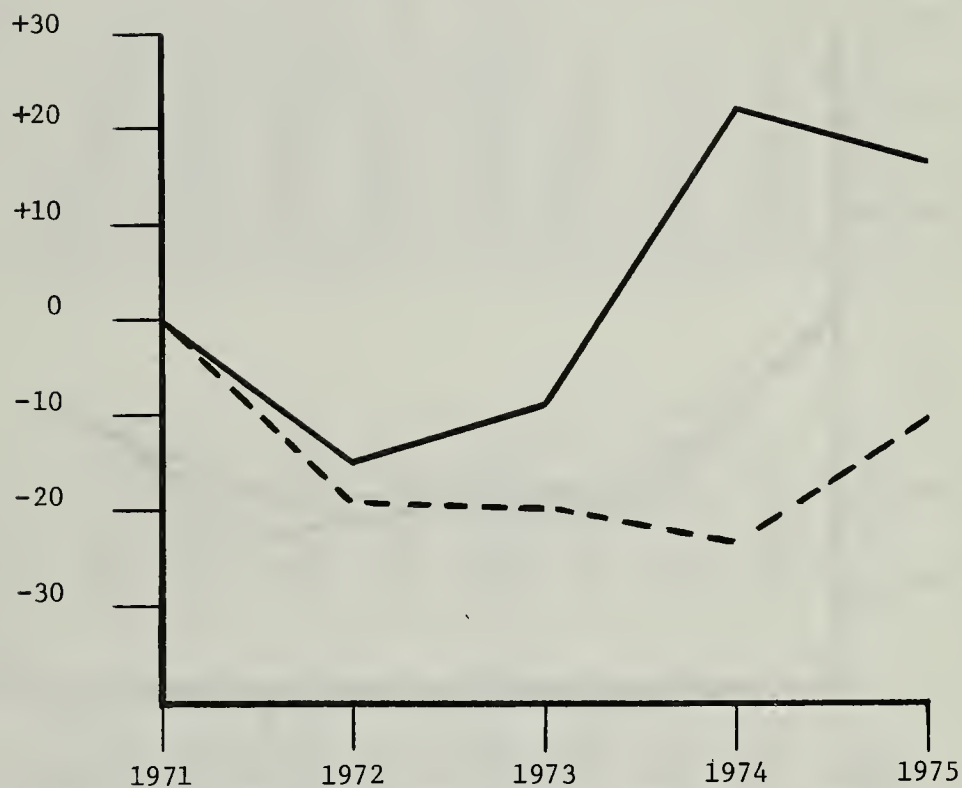
Part I Crimes —————

All Crimes - - - - -

H O M I C I D E

1971 - 1975

Percent Change Over 1971

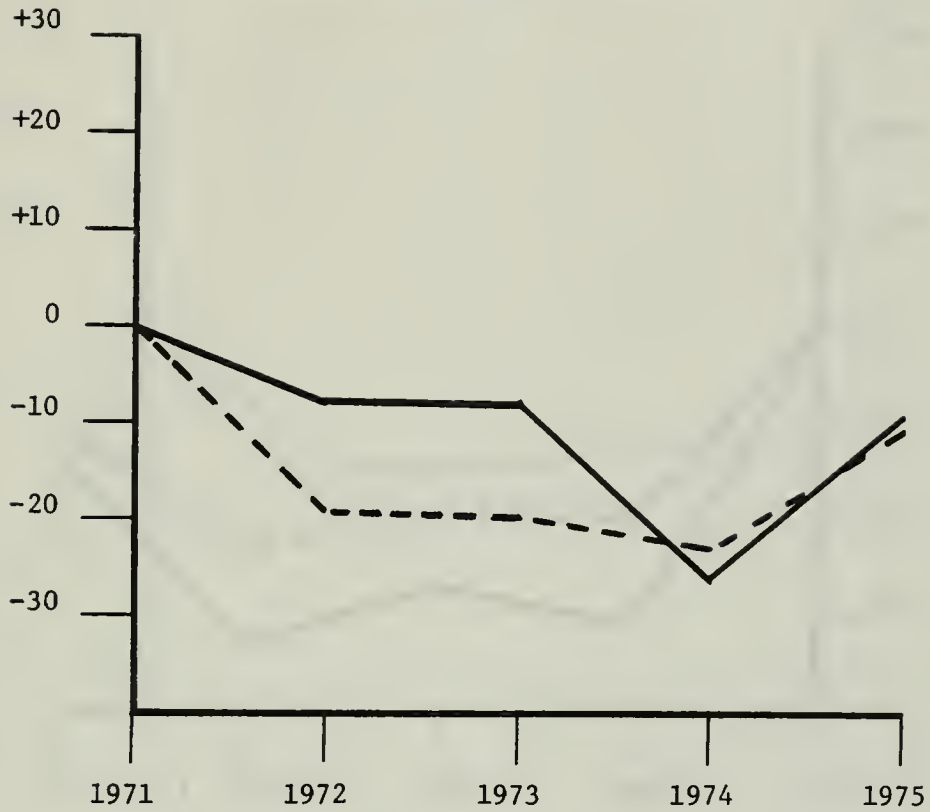


Homicide ———

Part I Crimes - - - -

R A P E
1971 - 1975

Percent Change Over 1971



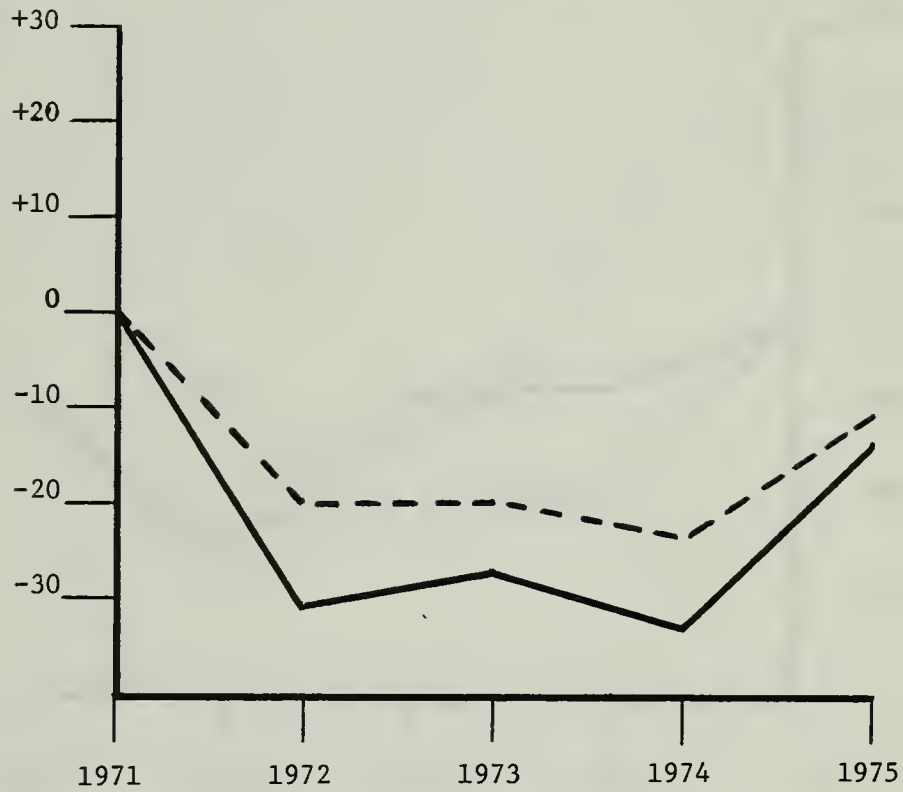
Rape ———

Part I Crimes - - - -

R O B B E R Y

1971 - 1975

Percent Change Over 1971



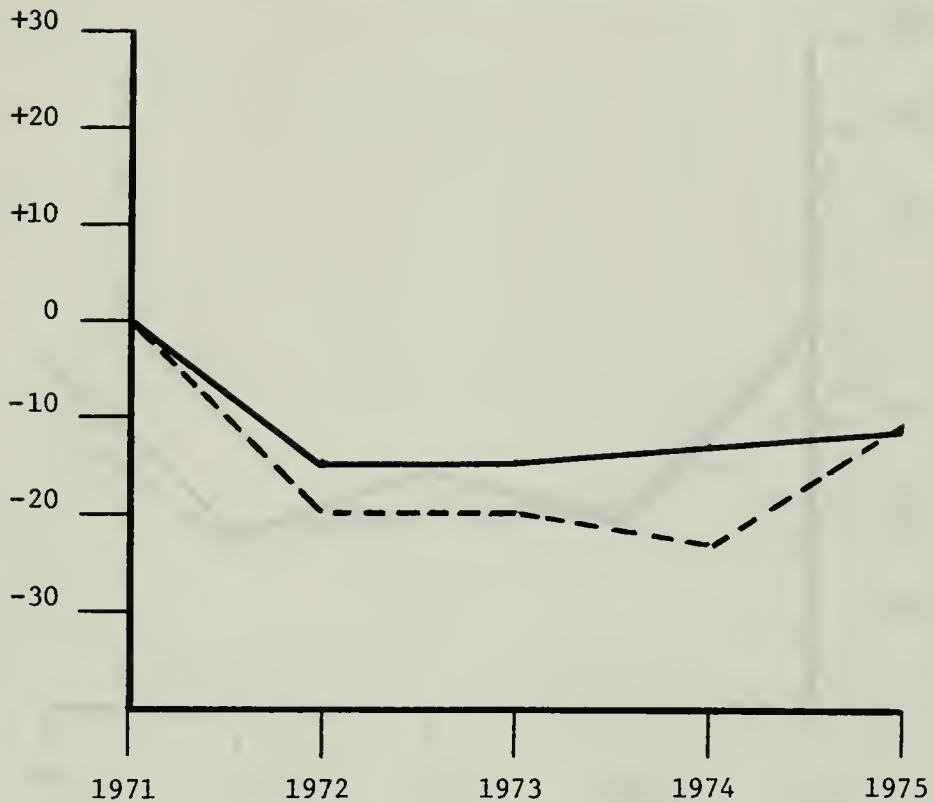
Robbery —

Part I Crimes - - -

A G G R A V A T E D A S S A U L T

1971 - 1975

Percent Change Over 1971



Aggravated Assault ———

Part I Crimes - - - -

B U R G L A R Y

1971 - 1975

Percent Change Over 1971



Burglary

—

Part I Crimes

- - -

L A R C E N Y

1971 - 1975

Percent Change Over 1971



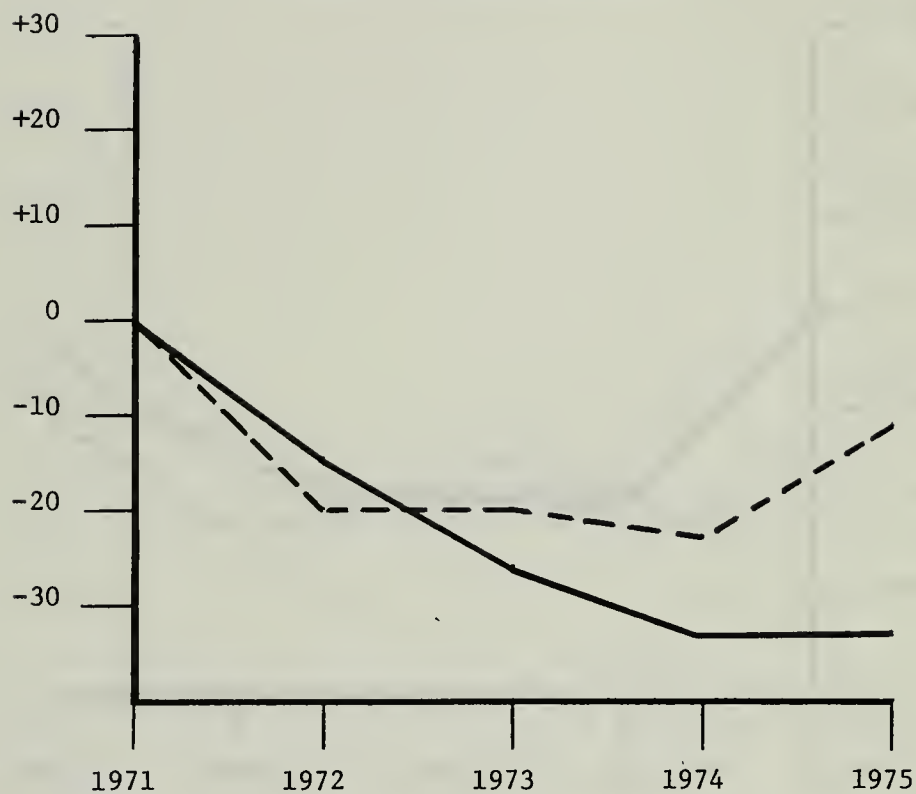
Larceny ———

Part I Crimes - - - -

AUTO THEFT

1971 - 1975

Percent Change Over 1971



Auto Theft ———

Part I Crimes - - - -

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF REPORTED CRIMES

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	% Change 1974/75
PART I CRIMES						
Murder, Non-Neg. Manslaughter	119	101	108	145	140	- 3.5 %
Neg. Manslaughter	77	69	83	65	92	+ 41.5 %
Rape - Forcible and Assault to	612	567	565	449	555	+ 23.6 %
Robbery	6640	4625	4847	4453	5718	+ 28.4 %
Aggravated Assault	3119	2675	2657	2694	2769	+ 2.8 %
Burglary	18338	14584	15505	14385	17565	+ 22.1 %
Larceny	30546	24695	24649	25481	29329	+ 15.1 %
Auto Theft	13272	11366	9783	8865	8952	+ 1.0 %
TOTAL PART I CRIMES	72723	58682	58197	56537	65120	+ 15.2 %
PART II CRIMES						
Other Assaults	4633	4525	4523	4272	4800	+ 12.4 %
Forgery, Counterfeiting	816	702	730	775	864	+ 11.5 %
Worthless Checks	252	180	216	410	486	+ 18.5 %
Embezzlements	766	557	533	563	928	+ 64.8 %
Receiving Stolen Property	1016	893	774	900	934	+ 3.8 %
Weapons, Carrying	885	713	727	892	954	+ 7.0 %
Sex Offenses (except Rape and Prostitution)	1189	1072	1409	1239	1211	- 2.3 %
Offenses Against Family and Children	290	191	184	239	236	- 1.3 %
Malicious Mischief	7740	6683	6374	6881	7660	+ 11.3 %
Miscellaneous	17155	14683	13684	13444	12982	- 3.4 %
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	34742	30199	29154	29615	31055	+ 4.4 %
GRAND TOTAL	107465	88881	87351	86152	96175	+ 11.6 %

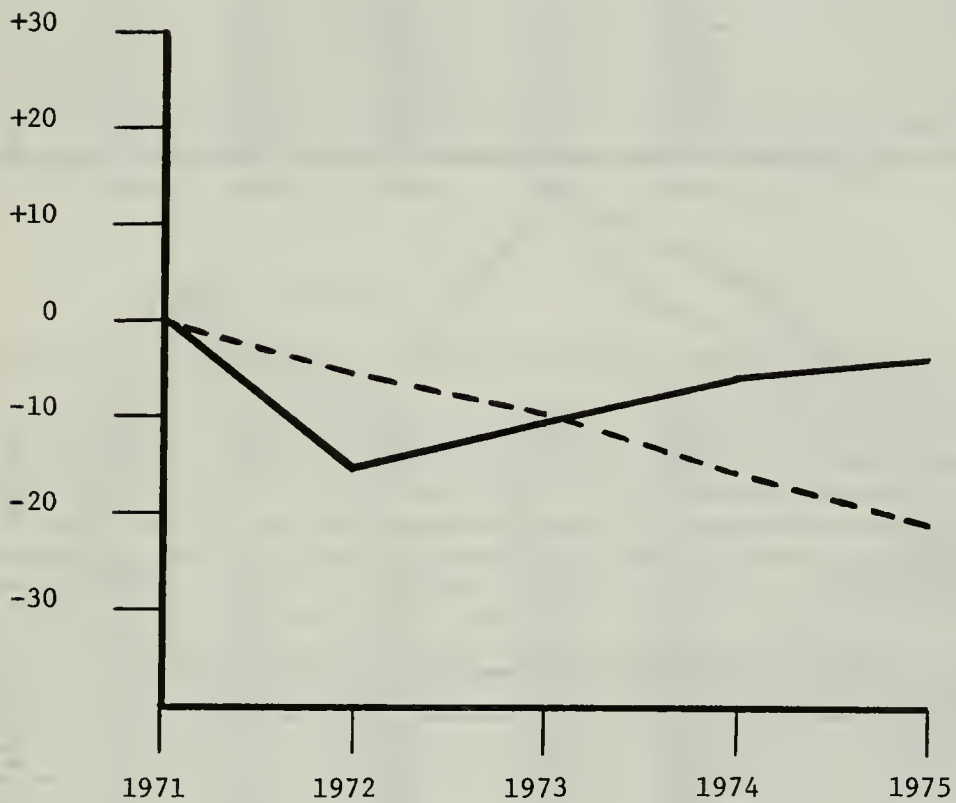
FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF PERSONS ARRESTED (DETAINED)

TYPE OF ARREST	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	% Change 1974/75
Murder, Non. Neg. Manslaughter	73	109	84	128	102	- 20.3 %
Neg. Manslaughter	10	17	21	9	14	+ 55.6 %
Rape	226	245	222	210	244	+ 16.2 %
Robbery	1463	1166	1198	1307	1293	- 10.7 %
Aggravated Assault	1609	1483	1559	1558	1502	- 3.6 %
Burglary	1694	1387	1657	1725	1883	+ 9.2 %
Larceny	4339	3524	3864	4267	4266	0.0 %
Auto Theft	1150	965	781	739	763	+ 3.3 %
TOTAL PART I	10564	8896	9386	9943	10067	+ 1.3 %
PART II CRIMES						
Other Assaults	1224	1388	1396	1616	1609	- 0.4 %
Forgery & Counterfeiting	201	230	156	163	151	- 7.4 %
Worthless Checks	210	124	102	88	75	- 14.8 %
Receiving Stolen Property	1491	1234	1258	1401	1488	+ 6.2 %
Weapons, Carrying	1233	1095	1056	1177	1207	+ 2.6 %
Sex Offenses	429	358	293	291	264	- 9.3 %
Offense Against Family & Children	161	100	94	103	69	- 33.0 %
Malicious Mischief	773	736	844	1021	1017	- 0.4 %
Other Miscellaneous	2913	3018	2808	3673	3654	- 0.5 %
Drunk	17291	15209	15130	15202	14337	- 5.7 %
Disorderly Conduct	6850	4703	3404	3496	3182	- 9.0 %
Prostitution	1883	1538	1710	1280	1154	- 9.8 %
Narcotics	4981	5065	3701	3308	2808	- 15.1 %
Gambling	564	576	481	354	154	- 56.5 %
Liquor Laws	157	206	215	222	176	- 20.7 %
Drunk Driver	2446	3066	3036	1430	1203	- 15.9 %
Drunk in Auto	308	349	360	380	260	- 31.6 %
Other Traffic Arrests	8432	10630	9565	6027	4140	- 31.3 %
For Other Jurisdictions	2055	2158	2191	2253	2555	+ 13.4 %
Miscellaneous (Bench Warrants Non-Traffic)	2030	2055	2729	2572	2500	- 2.8 %
TOTAL PART II	55632	53838	50529	46057	42003	- 8.8 %
GRAND TOTAL	66196	62734	59915	56000	52070	- 7.0 %

P E R S O N S A R R E S T E D (D E T A I N E D)

1971 - 1975

Percent Change Over 1971



PART I ARRESTS ———

ALL ARRESTS - - - -

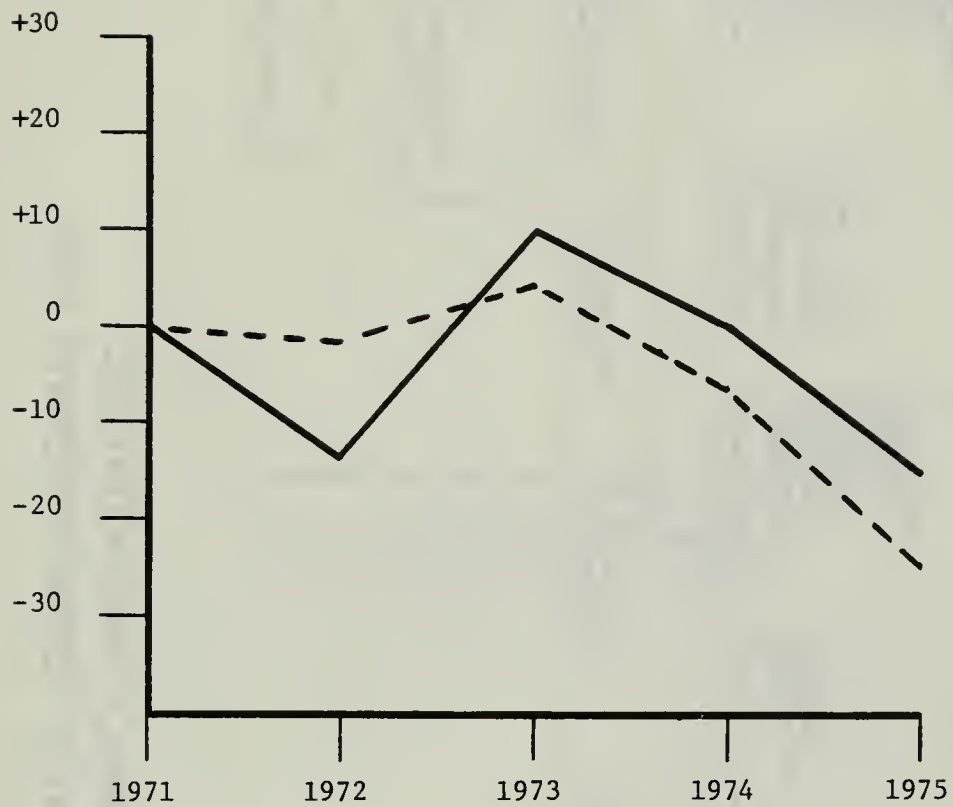
FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF JUVENILE ARRESTS, CITATIONS AND WARNINGS

TYPE OF ARREST	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	% Change 1974/75
Homicide	3	14	11	18	6	- 66.7 %
Rape	46	28	23	15	27	+ 80.0 %
Robbery	632	473	540	527	619	+ 17.5 %
Aggravated Assault	355	304	323	276	290	+ 5.1 %
Burglary	980	851	1199	978	926	- 5.3 %
Larceny	1966	1703	2036	2471	1628	- 34.1 %
Auto Theft	772	722	668	465	524	+ 12.7 %
TOTAL PART I	4754	4095	4800	4750	4020	- 15.4 %
PART II CRIMES						
Assault, All Other	629	568	538	436	410	- 6.0 %
Weapons Laws	133	141	203	142	147	+ 3.5 %
Sex Offenses	24	35	18	18	16	- 11.1 %
Drunk Driving	6	9	17	5	6	+ 20.0 %
Hit & Run (Non Injury)	2	19	3	1	1	0.0 %
Traffic (Excluding Parking)	4141	4855	4766	4615	3976	- 13.9 %
Arson	23	25	12	12	11	- 8.3 %
Narcotics Laws	431	391	343	218	182	- 16.5 %
Malicious Mischief	773	834	713	638	471	- 26.2 %
Disturbing the Peace	621	615	707	418	237	- 43.3 %
Liquor Laws	150	148	213	234	96	- 60.0 %
Truancy	120	107	134	54	65	+ 20.4 %
Runaway	918	751	606	525	445	- 15.2 %
Incorrigible	612	466	477	483	427	- 11.6 %
Loitering (Including Curfew)	492	649	623	499	296	- 40.7 %
Transients (Out of State)	0	5	1	5	4	- 20.0 %
All Other	2226	2044	2662	1934	1268	- 34.4 %
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	11301	11662	12036	10237	8058	- 21.3 %
GRAND TOTAL	16055	15757	16836	14987	12078	- 19.4 %

JUVENILE ARRESTS,
CITATIONS AND WARNINGS

1971 - 1975

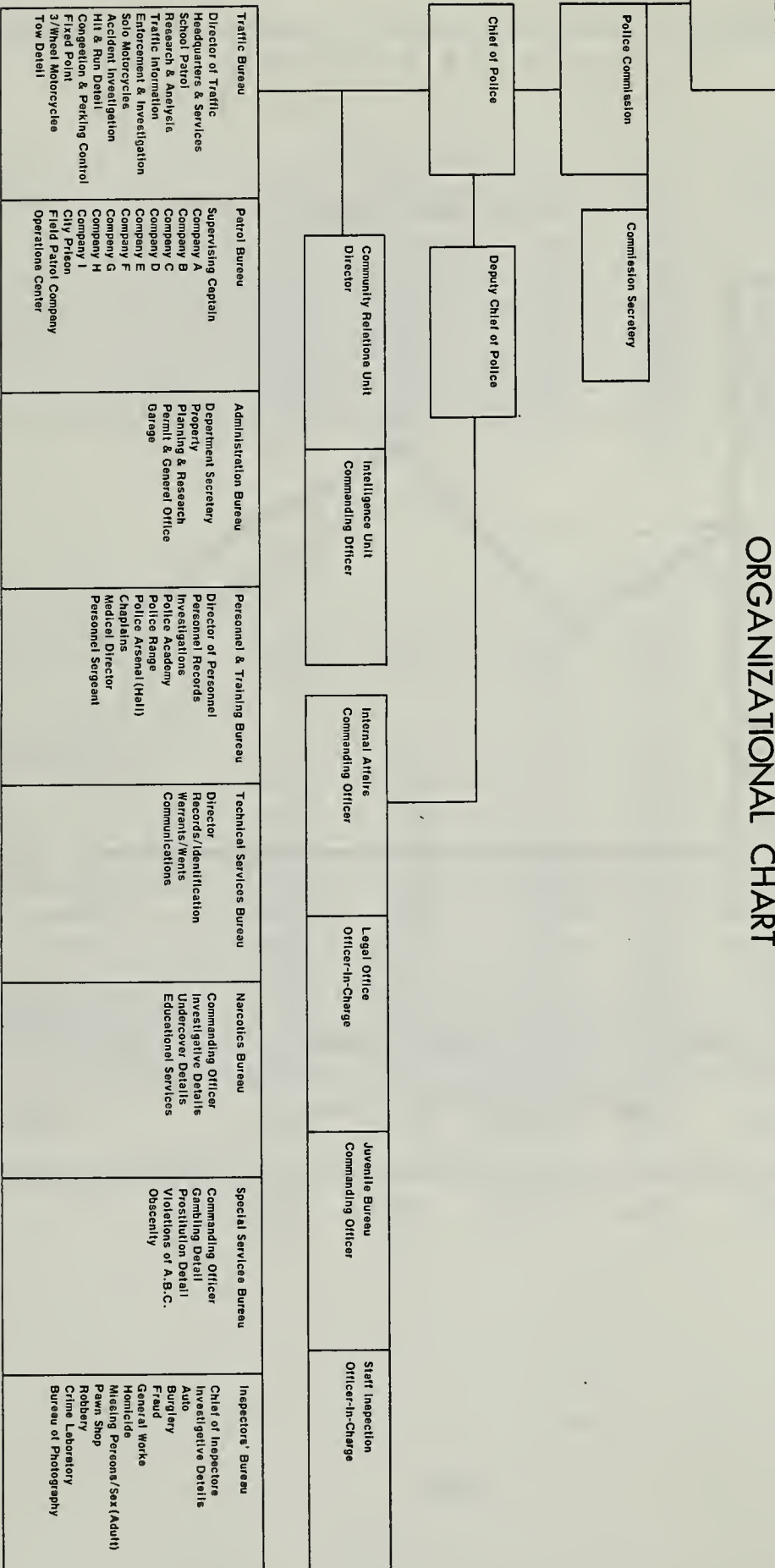
Percent Change Over 1971



PART I JUVENILE ARRESTS ———

ALL JUVENILE ARRESTS - - - -

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



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/// ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT 1976
SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT
/ //

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Prepared By: Planning and Research

July 1, 1977

THE SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT
HAS PUBLISHED ITS ANNUAL REPORT FOR
THE CALENDAR YEAR 1976 IN A FORMAT
THAT WILL INCLUDE ONLY STATISTICAL
INFORMATION.

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PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTION

9/28/76

	Exempt	Capt	Lt	Sgt	I/AI	P.O.*	TOTAL
TOTAL DEPARTMENT	6	23	74	199	119/112	1136	1669
Administration	(1)	(2)	(5)	(18)	(9/12)	(29)	(76)
Chief's Office	1		1	1		3	6
Legal Section			1	2	/1	3	7
Community Relations Div				2	1/	11	14
Internal Affairs Div		1	1	9	3/9		23
Planning & Research Div		1	1	1		10	13
Intelligence Section			1	3	5/2	2	13
Field Operations Bureau	(3)	(14)	(47)	(155)	(3/7)	(997)	(1226)
Deputy Chief's Office	1			1			2
Patrol Division	1	3	2				6
Central District		1	4	14		121	140
Southern District		1	3	14		81	99
Southeast District		1	4	15	/1	87	108
Mission District		1	4	13		110	128
Northern District		1	5	13		123	142
Park District		1	4	12		78	95
Richmond District		1	3	13		68	85
Ingleside District		1	4	14		83	102
Taraval District		1	5	13		54	73
Traffic Division	1	1	4	23	3/6	103	141
Crime Specific Division		1	4	9		89	103
Crime Prevention Section			1	1			2
Airport Police		(1)**					
Investigations Bureau	(1)	(4)	(13)	(3)	(97/89)	(35)	(242)
Deputy Chief's Office	1		1		10/8		20
Personal Crimes Division		1	4		32/28	2	67
Property Crimes Division		1	5		32/28	1	62
Vice Crimes Division		1	1	1	6/19	24	52
Youth Services Division		1	2	2	17/11	8	41
Support Services Bureau	(1)	(3)	(9)	(23)	(10/4)	(75)	(125)
Deputy Chief's Office	1			1			
Records Division***		1	4	11		23	39
Personnel & Training Div		1	2	3		7	13
Criminalistics Division		(1)****			10/4	3	18
Communications Section			2	7		29	38
Property Control Section			1	1		13	15
Total Civilian Personnel							511

*Includes both Q-2 (Police Officer) and Q-20 (Policewoman) classifications.

**Positions carried in Airport Budget, hence not included in totals.

***Includes Permit Section.

****Position Q-63 (Criminologist) equivalent to Q-80 Captain.

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT OPERATING BUDGET

FISCAL YEAR 1976-77

POLICE SALARIES	\$35,508,001.
CIVILIAN SALARIES	5,954,163.
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	963,375.
EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES	1,066,676.
SPECIAL PROGRAMS	494,204.
SERVICE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS	1,690,329.
FRINGE BENEFITS	<u>29,930,363.</u>
TOTAL	\$69,653,821.

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF REPORTED CRIMES

PART I CRIMES	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	% CHANGE 1975/76
Murder, Non-Neg. Manslaughter	101	108	145	140	145	+ 3.6 %
Neg. Manslaughter	69	83	65	92	68	- 26.1 %
Rape, Forcible and Assault To	567	565	449	555	629	+ 13.3 %
Robbery	4625	4847	4453	5718	6640	+ 16.1 %
Aggravated Assault	2675	2657	2694	2769	3394	+ 22.6 %
Burglary	14584	15505	14385	17565	22022	+ 25.4 %
Larceny	24695	24649	25481	29329	34387	+ 17.2 %
Auto Theft	11366	9783	8865	8952	10442	+ 16.6 %
TOTAL PART I CRIMES	58682	58197	56537	65120	77727	+ 19.4 %
PART II CRIMES						
Other Assaults	4525	4523	4272	4800	4907	+ 2.2 %
Forgery, Counterfeiting	702	730	775	864	1087	+ 25.8 %
Worthless Checks	180	216	410	486	132	- 72.8 %
Embezzlements	557	533	563	928	942	+ 1.5 %
Receiving Stolen Property	893	774	900	934	837	- 10.4 %
Weapons, Carrying	713	727	892	954	1111	+ 16.5 %
Sex Offenses (except Rape and Prostitution)	1072	1409	1239	1211	573	- 52.7 %
Offenses Against Family and Children	191	184	239	236	197	- 16.5 %
Malicious Mischief	6683	6374	6881	7660	6964	- 9.1 %
Miscellaneous	14683	13684	13444	12982	15466	+ 19.1 %
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	30199	29154	29615	31055	32216	+ 3.7 %
GRAND TOTAL	88881	87351	86152	96175	109943	+ 14.3 %

R E P O R T E D O F F E N S E S

1971 - 1976

Percent Change Over 1971



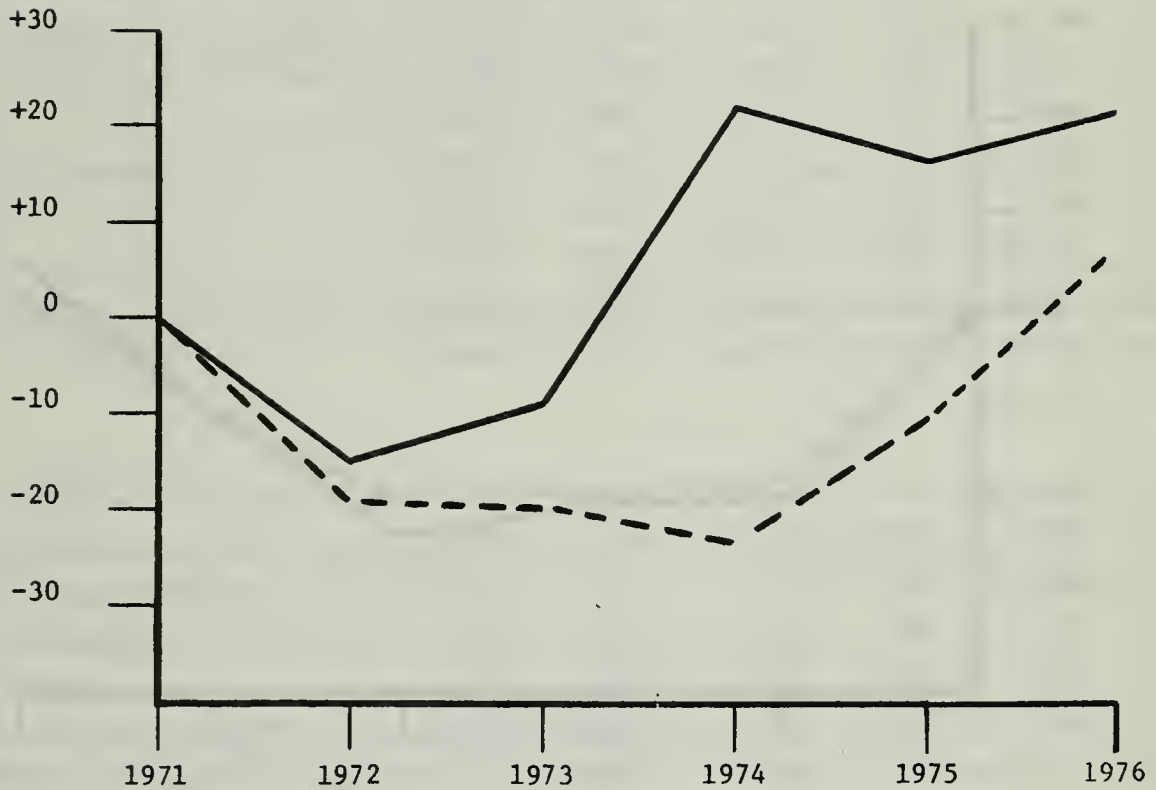
Part I Crimes —————

All Crimes - - - - -

HOMICIDE

1971 - 1976

Percent Change Over 1971



Homicide ———

Part I Crimes - - - -

R A P E

1971 - 1976

Percent Change Over 1971



Rape ———

Part I Crimes - - - -

ROBBERY

1971 - 1976

Percent Change Over 1971



Robbery ———

Part I Crimes - - - -

A G G R A V A T E D A S S A U L T

1971 - 1976

Percent Change Over 1971



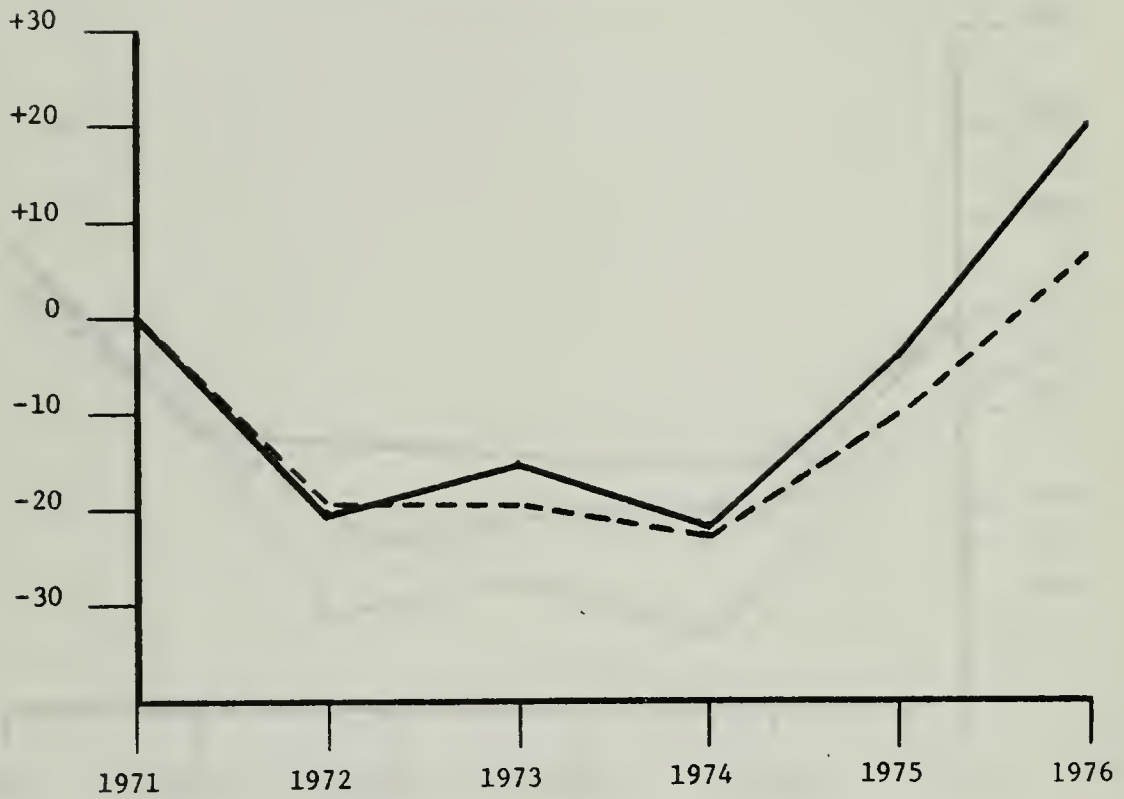
Aggravated Assault ———

Part I Crimes - - - -

B U R G L A R Y

1971 - 1976

Percent Change Over 1971



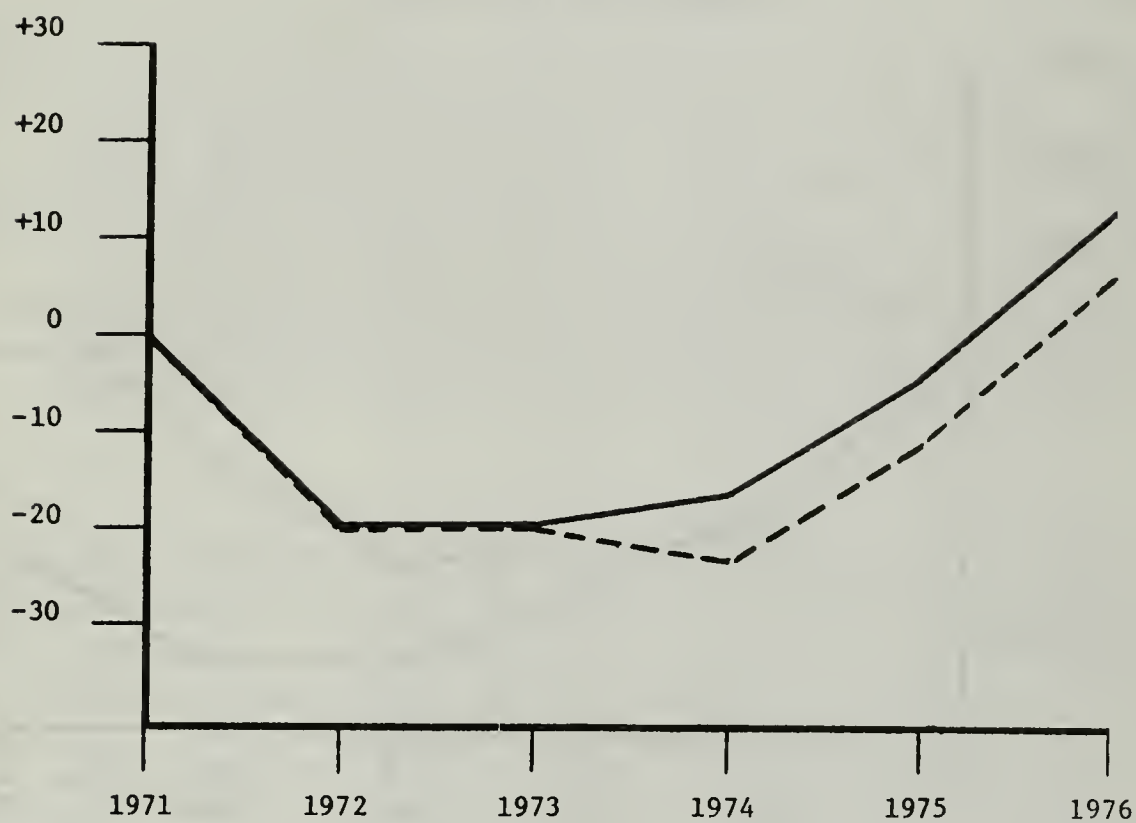
Burglary —

Part I Crimes - - -

L A R C E N Y

1971 - 1976

Percent Change Over 1971



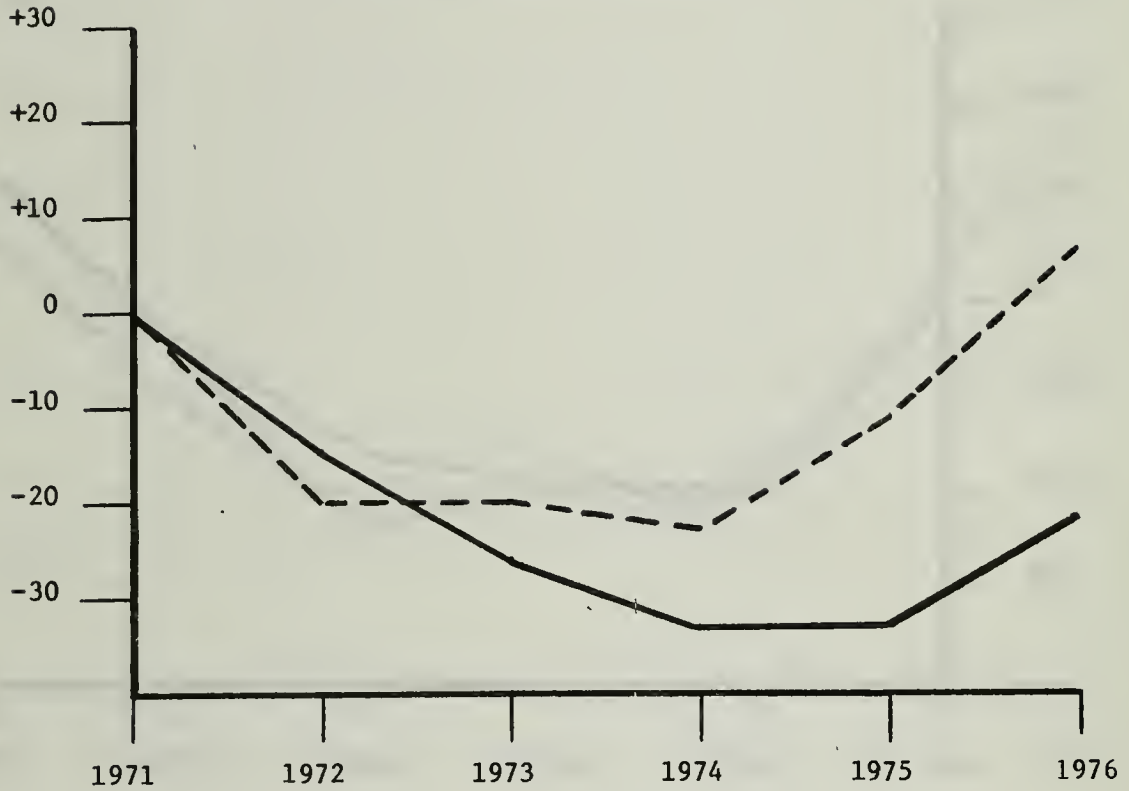
Larceny ———

Part I Crimes - - - -

AUTO THEFT

1971 - 1976

Percent Change Over 1971



Auto Theft —

Part I Crimes - - -

1976 REPORTED OFFENSES BY DISTRICT

PART I CRIMES	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	UNK	1976	1975
Murder-Non.Neg.Man.	19	11	23	13	28	18	6	15	10	2	145	140
Neg. Manslaughter	5	2	6	5	12	6	12	9	11	0	68	92
Rape	58	67	71	63	135	87	50	51	30	17	629	555
Robbery	1174	686	804	692	1523	718	267	478	241	57	6640	5718
Aggravated Assault	562	375	468	459	570	352	133	335	124	16	3394	2769
Burglary	3656	1330	2286	2816	3681	2357	1573	2868	1395	60	22022	17565
Larceny	7720	4626	2254	3707	6008	2637	2224	2316	1928	967	34387	29329
Auto Theft	1174	1122	1225	1511	1656	924	682	1284	855	9	10442	8952
TOTAL PART I	14368	8219	7137	2966	13613	7099	4947	7356	4594	1128	77727	65120
PART II CRIMES												
Other Assaults	740	521	513	637	844	544	240	556	285	27	4907	4800
Forgery/Counterfeit	208	320	78	93	121	51	28	53	50	85	1087	864
Worthless Checks	36	38	3	14	19	5	4	5	8	0	132	486
Embezzlement	148	171	61	91	146	115	39	107	44	20	942	928
Receiving Stolen Property	213	149	73	142	117	80	13	24	20	6	837	934
Weapons, Carrying	183	129	133	154	189	80	54	119	67	3	1111	954
Sex Offenses (except Rape & Prostitution)	40	41	36	66	59	51	97	77	93	13	573	1211
Offenses Against Family & Child	16	17	32	37	20	19	10	26	18	2	197	236
Malicious Mischief	700	435	768	900	893	593	606	1138	864	67	6964	7660
Other Miscellaneous	3653	1617	1262	2000	2384	1333	862	1260	958	137	15466	12982
TOTAL PART II	5937	3438	2959	4134	4792	2871	1953	3365	2407	360	32216	31055
GRAND TOTAL	20305	11657	10096	13400	18405	9970	6900	10721	7001	1488	109943	96175

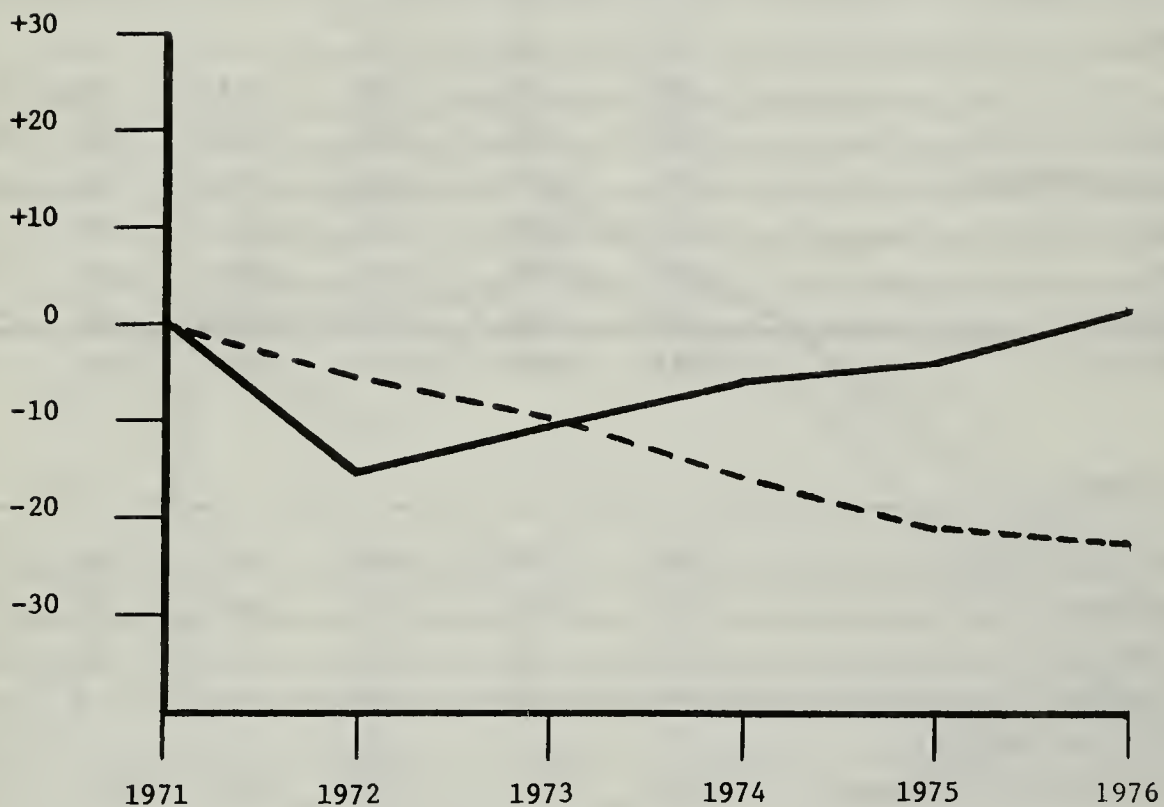
FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF PERSONS ARRESTED (DETAINED)

TYPE OF ARREST	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	% Change 1975/76
Murder, Non.Neg.Manslaughter	109	84	128	102	85	- 16.7 %
Neg. Manslaughter	17	21	9	14	7	- 50.0 %
Rape	245	222	210	244	205	- 16.0 %
Robbery	1166	1198	1307	1293	1284	- 0.7 %
Aggravated Assault	1483	1559	1558	1502	1509	+ 0.4 %
Burglary	1387	1657	1725	1883	1902	+ 1.0 %
Larceny	3524	3864	4267	4266	4750	+ 11.3 %
Auto Theft	965	781	739	763	690	- 9.6 %
TOTAL PART I	8896	9386	9943	10067	10432	+ 3.6 %
PART II CRIMES						
Other Assaults	1388	1396	1616	1609	1573	- 2.2 %
Forgery & Counterfeiting	230	156	163	151	108	- 28.5 %
Worthless Checks	124	102	88	75	91	+ 21.3 %
Receiving Stolen Property	1234	1258	1401	1488	1291	- 13.2 %
Weapons, Carrying	1095	1056	1177	1207	1316	+ 9.0 %
Sex Offenses	358	293	291	264	266	+ 7.6 %
Offense Against Fam. & Child	100	94	103	69	43	- 37.7 %
Malicious Mischief	736	844	1021	1017	1131	+ 11.2 %
Other Miscellaneous	3018	2808	3673	3654	2987	- 18.3 %
Drunk	15209	15130	15202	14337	12407	- 13.5 %
Disorderly Conduct	4703	3404	3496	3182	2699	- 15.2 %
Prostitution	1538	1710	1280	1154	1578	+ 36.7 %
Narcotics	5065	3701	3308	2808	2244	- 20.1 %
Gambling	576	481	354	154	136	- 11.7 %
Liquor Laws	206	215	222	176	113	- 35.8 %
Drunk Driver	3066	3036	1430	1203	991	- 17.6 %
Drunk in Auto	349	360	380	260	246	- 5.4 %
Other Traffic Arrests	10630	9565	6027	4140	7004	+ 93.3 %
For Other Jurisdictions	2158	2191	2253	2555	1839	- 28.0 %
Miscellaneous (Bench Warrants Non-Traffic)	2055	2729	2572	2500	2629	+ 5.2 %
TOTAL PART II	53838	50529	46057	42003	40692	- 3.1 %
GRAND TOTAL	62734	59915	56000	52070	51124	- 1.8 %

P E R S O N S A R R E S T E D (D E T A I N E D)

1971 - 1976

Percent Change Over 1971



PART I ARRESTS ———

ALL ARRESTS - - - -

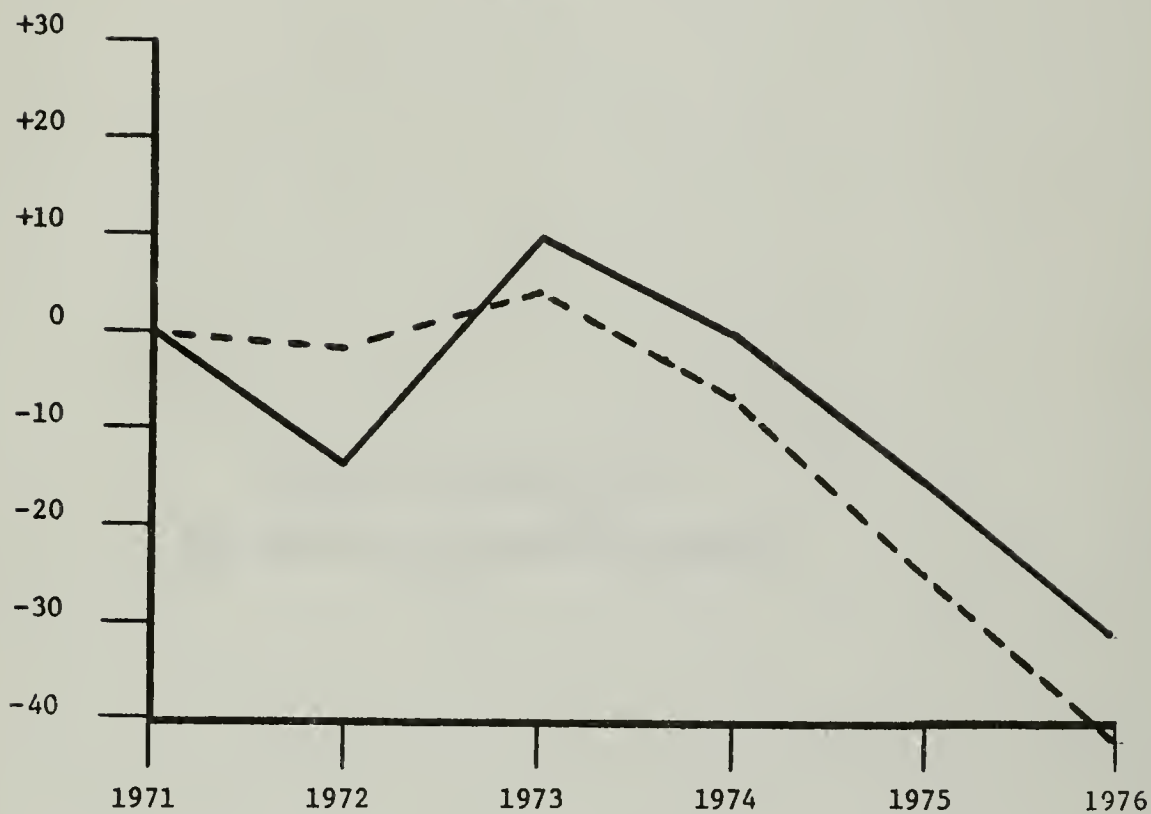
FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF JUVENILE ARRESTS, CITATIONS AND WARNINGS

TYPE OF ARREST	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	% Change 1975/76
Homicide	14	11	18	6	3	- 50.0 %
Rape	28	23	15	27	15	- 44.4 %
Robbery	473	540	527	619	370	- 40.2 %
Aggravated Assault	304	323	276	290	252	- 13.1 %
Burglary	851	1199	978	926	783	- 15.4 %
Larceny	1703	2036	2471	1628	1435	- 11.9 %
Auto Theft	722	668	465	524	437	- 16.6 %
TOTAL PART I	4095	4800	4750	4020	3295	- 18.0 %
PART II CRIMES						
Assault, All Other	568	538	436	410	342	- 16.6 %
Weapons, Laws	141	203	142	147	159	+ 8.2 %
Sex Offenses	35	18	18	16	17	+ 6.3 %
Drunk Driving	9	17	5	6	5	- 16.7 %
Hit & Run (Non Injury)	19	3	1	1	4	+300.0 %
Traffic (Excluding Parking)	4855	4766	4615	3976	2601	- 34.6 %
Arson	25	12	12	11	6	- 45.5 %
Narcotics Laws	391	343	218	182	143	- 21.4 %
Malicious Mischief	834	713	638	471	360	- 23.6 %
Disturbing the Peace	615	707	418	237	142	- 40.1 %
Liquor Laws	148	213	234	96	63	- 34.4 %
Truancy	107	134	54	65	25	- 61.5 %
Runaway	751	606	525	445	470	+ 5.6 %
Incorrigible	466	477	483	427	436	+ 2.1 %
Loitering (Including Curfew)	649	623	499	296	285	- 3.7 %
Transients (Out of State)	5	1	5	4	2	- 50.0 %
All Other	2044	2662	1934	1268	804	- 36.6 %
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	11662	12036	10237	8058	5864	- 27.2 %
GRAND TOTAL	15757	16836	14987	12078	9159	- 24.2 %

JUVENILE ARRESTS,
CITATIONS AND WARNINGS

1971 - 1976

Percent Change Over 1971



PART I JUVENILE ARRESTS ———

ALL JUVENILE ARRESTS - - - - -

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ANNUAL REPORT 1977
SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

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September 15, 1978

POLICE COMMISSION

Richard J. Siggins, President
Judith E. Ciani
Jane M. Murphy
David J. Sanchez
Burl A. Toler

CHIEF OF POLICE

Charles R. Gain

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MISSION OF THE SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

- Reduce Opportunities For Commission Of Some Crimes Through Preventive Patrol And Other Measures
- Identify Problems That Are Potentially Serious Law Enforcement Or Governmental Problems
- Identify Criminal Offenders And Criminal Activity, And Where Appropriate, To Apprehend Offenders And Participate In Subsequent Court Proceedings
- Facilitate The Movement Of People And Vehicles
- Resolve Conflict
- Assist Those Who Cannot Care For Themselves
- Aid Individuals Who Are In Danger Of Harm
- Provide Other Services On An Emergency Basis
- Create And Maintain A Feeling Of Security In The Community
- Promote And Preserve Civil Order
- Protect Constitutional Guarantees

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT
ORGANIZATION CHART

POLICE COMMISSION

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

Crime Prevention/Education Division

Intelligence Section

Internal Affairs Section

FIELD OPERATIONS BUREAU

INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU

SUPPORT SERVICES BUREAU

ADMINISTRATION BUREAU

Patrol Division

Traffic Division

Crime-Specific Division

Personal Crimes Division

Property Crimes Division

Youth Services Division

Vice Crimes Division

Records Division

Communications Division

Criminalistics Division

Property Control Section

Planning and Research
Division

Personnel and Training
Division

Legal Section

Fiscal Section

Permit Section

TABLE I
PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTION*
1/4/78

TOTAL DEPARTMENT	Exempt 7	Capt 24	Lt 71	Sgt 167	I/AI 132/90	P.O.** 1159	TOTAL 1650
Office of the Chief							
Chief's Office Staff	1		1	1		3	6
Community Relations				1		7	8
Intelligence			1		3/8	2	14
Internal Affairs		1	1	5	1/6		14
Crime Prevention/Education			1	1		5	7
						Total	49
Administration Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1					1	2
Legal			1	2	/2	3	8
Personnel & Training Staff***		1	5	9	9/7	53	84
Payroll						1	1
Planning & Research			1	2		9	12
Fiscal			1				1
Permits/General Office			1	1		4	6
						Total	114
Field Operations Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1		1	2		2	6
Field Training Office			1	1		1	3
Patrol Division	1	2					3
Central District		1	3	13		111	128
Southern District		1	3	11		73	88
Southeast District		1	3	10		64	78
Mission District		1	3	12		117	133
Northern District		1	3	13		144	161
Park District		1	3	8		68	80
Richmond District		1	3	8		51	63
Ingleside District		1	3	8		72	84
Taraval District		1	3	8		50	62
Crime Specific Task Force		1	4	12		99	116
Muni			1	2		8	11
Traffic Division	1	3	4	17	6/4	88	123
Airport Police****		1					
						Total	1139
Investigations Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1		1	2	4/1	12	21
Personal Crimes Division		1	4		44/22		71
Property Crimes Division		1	6	1	45/23	6	82
Vice Crimes Division		1	2	1	7/10	28	49
Youth Services Division		1	1	1	3/5	14	25
						Total	248
Support Services Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1			1			2
Records Division		1	3	8		29	41
Criminalistics Division*****		1			10/2	3	16
Communications Division		1	2	6		22	31
Property Control Section			1			9	10
						Total	100
Total Civilian Personnel							801

*Includes filled positions as of 1/4/78.

**Includes both Q-2 (Police Officer) and Q-20 (Policewoman) classifications.

***Includes sworn personnel who were disabled and sick during this period.

****Position carried in Airport Budget, hence not included in totals.

*****Position Q-63 (Criminologist) equivalent to Q-80 Captain.

TABLE II
SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT
OPERATING BUDGET

	FISCAL YEAR 1976 - 1977	FISCAL YEAR 1977 - 1978	CALENDAR YEAR 1977
POLICE SALARIES	\$35,508,001	\$36,653,969	\$36,080,985
CIVILIAN SALARIES	5,954,163	7,012,740	6,483,452
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	963,375	655,807	809,591
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	1,066,676	1,626,404	1,346,540
SPECIAL PROGRAMS	494,204	239,772	366,988
SERVICE OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS	1,690,329	2,093,367	1,891,848
FRINGE BENEFITS	29,930,363	28,915,583	29,422,973
TOTAL	\$75,607,111	\$77,197,642	\$76,402,377

TABLE III

WORK PROGRAM STATISTICS - 1977 SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

REQUESTS FOR POLICE SERVICE	424,368
CRIMINAL INCIDENTS REPORTED TO POLICE	105,374
CRIMINAL INCIDENTS CLEARED	27,083
ARRESTS MADE	58,524
VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED	\$10,930,278
REPORTS TAKEN	140,979
MOVING TRAFFIC CITATIONS ISSUED	88,632
PARKING CITATIONS ISSUED	1,365,878
TRAFFIC ACCIDENT REPORTS TAKEN	19,510

ORGANIZATIONAL REVITALIZATION

Since January, 1976, the organizational structure of the San Francisco Police Department has been subjected to a series of internal and external reviews. During 1976 and 1977, the need for a number of structural changes was determined and they were implemented after internal analysis. Other changes came from a management survey of the department conducted and completed by the staff of the California Peace Officer Standards and Training Commission (POST). As a result of these various efforts, the department now possesses an organizational structure (see page 2) that is functionally efficient and effective and provides a professional command framework.

Numerous other administrative and operational changes have occurred during 1977 as a result of internal evaluation and the POST management survey.

PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT

Since January 1, 1976, the department has expanded its efforts at personnel development. During the 24 months between January 1, 1976 and December 31, 1977, the department provided 2452 (102 a month) training opportunities to sworn personnel. There was a 155% increase in training opportunities compared to the number of training opportunities provided in the 42 months prior to January 1, 1976.

The greatest qualitative improvements occurred in the training of recruits. The Basic Officer Course Curriculum was revised and expanded from 480 hours to 680 hours. Further, a Field Training Program was designed and implemented. Recruit officers were, for the first time, exposed to a formal coach-pupil training relationship. The 14 week program along with the new Basic Officer Course Curriculum produces the best prepared rookie officer in the history of the San Francisco Police Department.

The year 1977 also offered a significant improvement in the number of training experiences for patrol officers and investigators. Approximately one thousand patrol officers attended an Advanced Officer Course in late 1976 or early 1977. Two hundred investigative personnel participated in an Advanced Investigative Course during 1977.

Finally, numerous training assignments were made available to management, supervisory, and technical personnel during the calendar year 1977.

CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Total reported crime in 1977 decreased 3.4% (from 109,943 to 106,239) when compared to 1976. Serious crime* decreased 7.2% (from 77,727 to 72,110) in 1977 when compared with similar offenses in 1976 (see Table IV, page 8).

Of particular importance, in 1977 the incidence of robbery decreased 17.8% (from 6640 to 5456) and burglary 11.9% (from 22,022 to 19,399). The decreases were effected by more officers being assigned to street duties, the implementation of the decoy technique in the department's Street Crimes Unit, the development and implementation of a muni transit force, and the expansion of the crime prevention education program (SAFE). The four programs along with improvements in departmental personnel deployment and crime analysis permitted the department to effectively focus its limited resources to reduce the incidence of serious personal and property crimes.

The total number of persons arrested (detained) increased 4.4% (from 51,124 to 53,349) in 1977 when compared with 1976 (see Table VI, page 19), the first increase in the total number of arrests (detained) since 1971. In 1977, arrests for serious crimes increased 5.3% (from 10,432 to 10,982) when compared with arrests for 1976.

* Murder, Negligent Manslaughter, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny, and Auto Theft

TABLE IV
FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF REPORTED CRIMES

PART I CRIMES	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	% CHANGE 1976/77
Murder, Non-Neg. Manslaughter	108	145	140	145	146	+ 0.7 %
Neg. Manslaughter	83	65	92	68	63	- 7.4 %
Rape, Forcible and Assault To	565	449	555	629	620	- 1.4 %
Robbery	4847	4453	5718	6640	5456	- 17.8 %
Aggravated Assault	2657	2694	2769	3394	3239	- 4.6 %
Burglary	15505	14385	17565	22022	19399	- 11.9 %
Larceny	24649	25481	29329	34387	32346	- 5.9 %
Auto Theft	9783	8865	8952	10442	10841	+ 3.8 %
TOTAL PART I CRIMES	58197	56537	65120	77727	72110	- 7.2 %
PART II CRIMES						
Other Assaults	4523	4272	4800	4907	5037	+ 2.7 %
Forgery, Counterfeiting	730	775	864	1087	752	- 30.8 %
Worthless Checks	216	410	486	132	867	+556.8 %
Embezzlements	533	563	928	942	425	- 54.9 %
Receiving Stolen Property	774	900	934	837	604	- 27.8 %
Weapons, Carrying	727	892	954	1111	1575	+ 41.8 %
Sex Offenses (except Rape and Prostitution)	1409	1239	1211	573	602	+ 5.1 %
Offenses Against Family and Children	184	239	236	197	275	+ 39.6 %
Malicious Mischief	6374	6881	7660	6964	6862	- 1.5 %
Miscellaneous	13684	13444	12982	15466	17130	+ 10.8 %
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	29154	29615	31055	32216	34129	+ 5.9 %
GRAND TOTAL	87351	86152	96175	109943	106239	- 3.4 %

CHART I

R E P O R T E D O F F E N S E S

1972 - 1977

Percent Change Over 1972

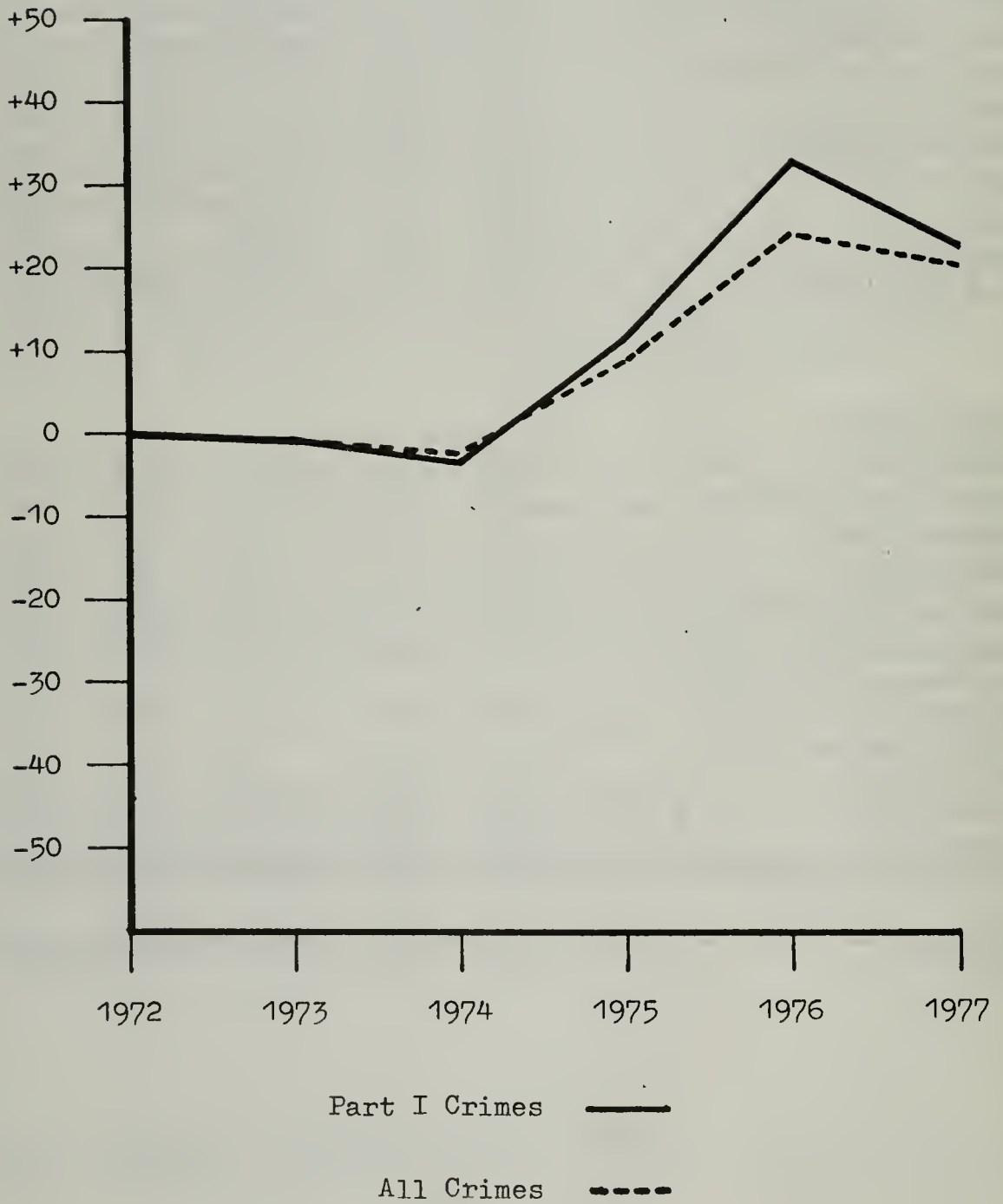


CHART II

H O M I C I D E

1972 - 1977

Percent Change Over 1972

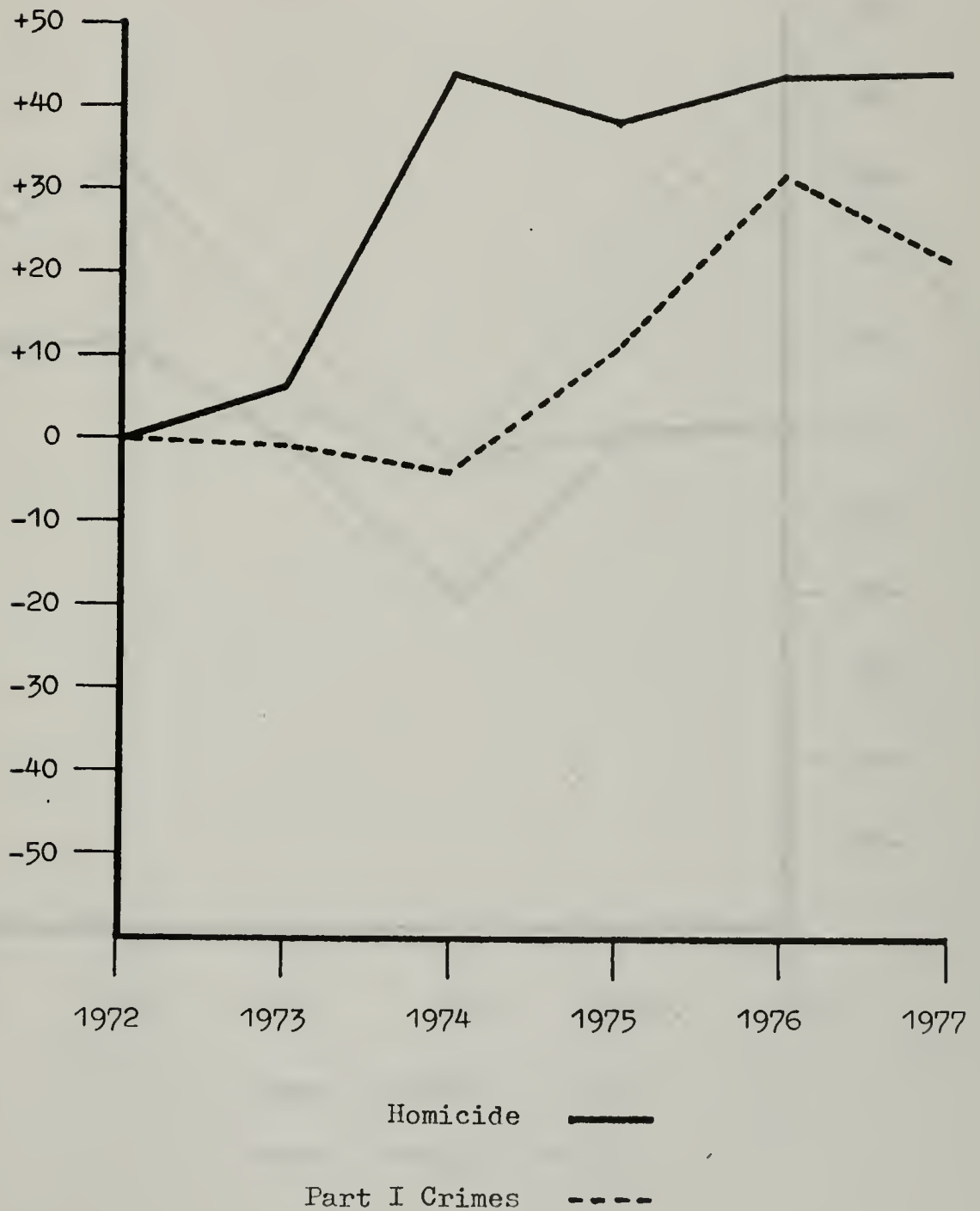


CHART III
R A P E
1972 - 1977
Percent Change Over 1972

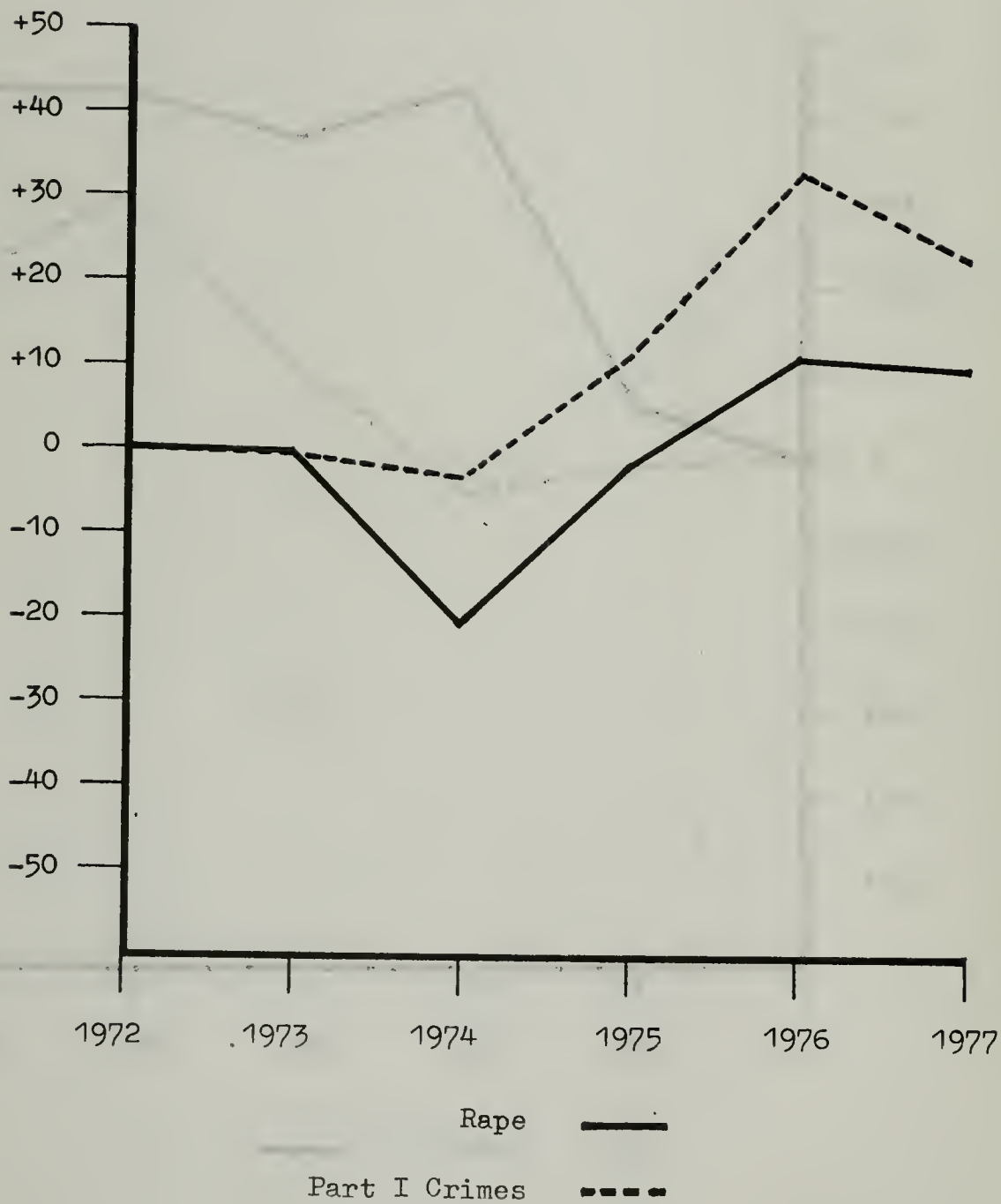


CHART IV

R O B B E R Y

1972 - 1977

Percent Change Over 1972

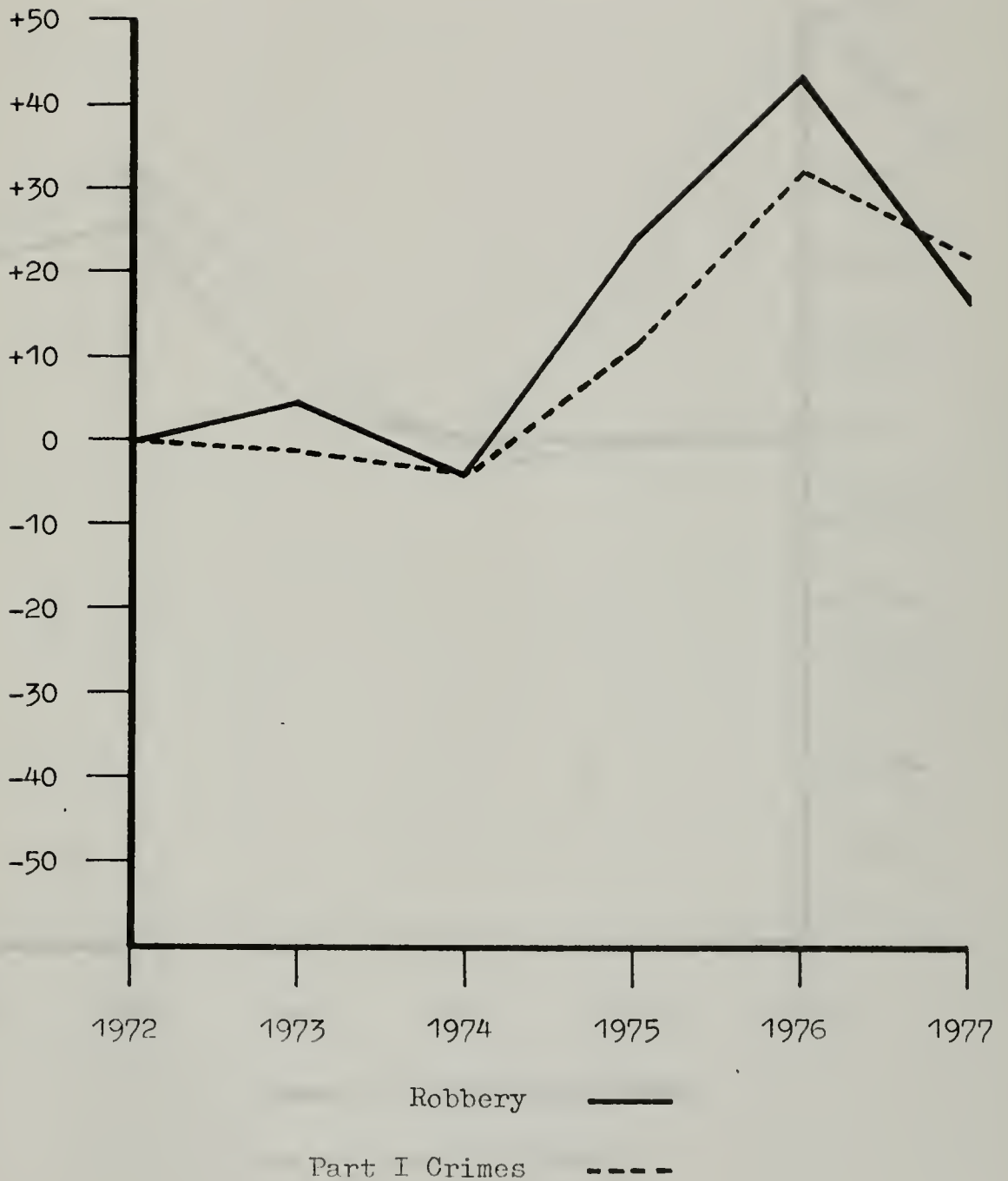


CHART V

A G G R A V A T E D A S S A U L T

1972 - 1977

Percent Change Over 1972



CHART VI

BURGLARY

1972 - 1977

Percent Change Over 1972



CHART VII

L A R C E N Y

1972 - 1977

Percent Change Over 1972

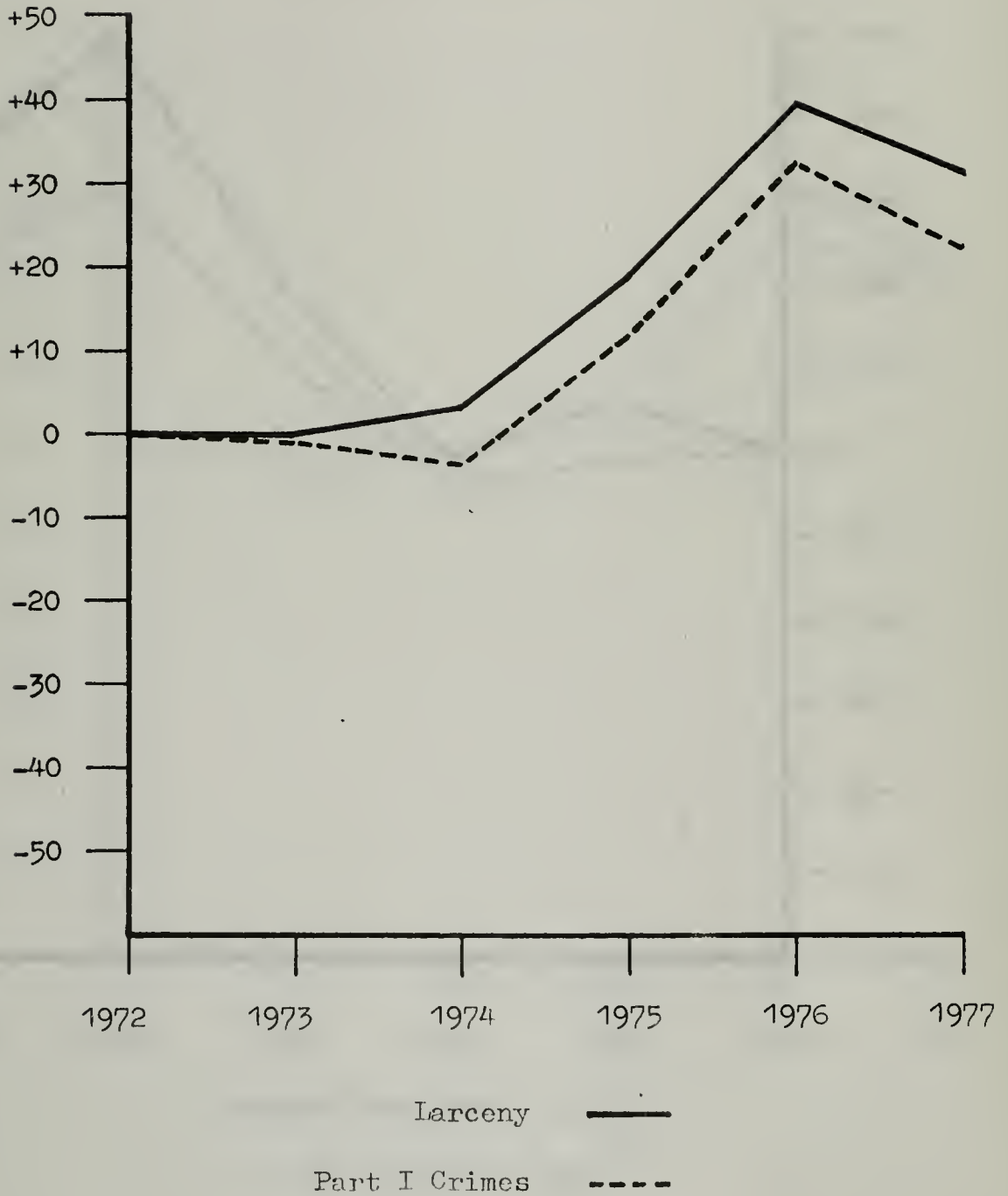
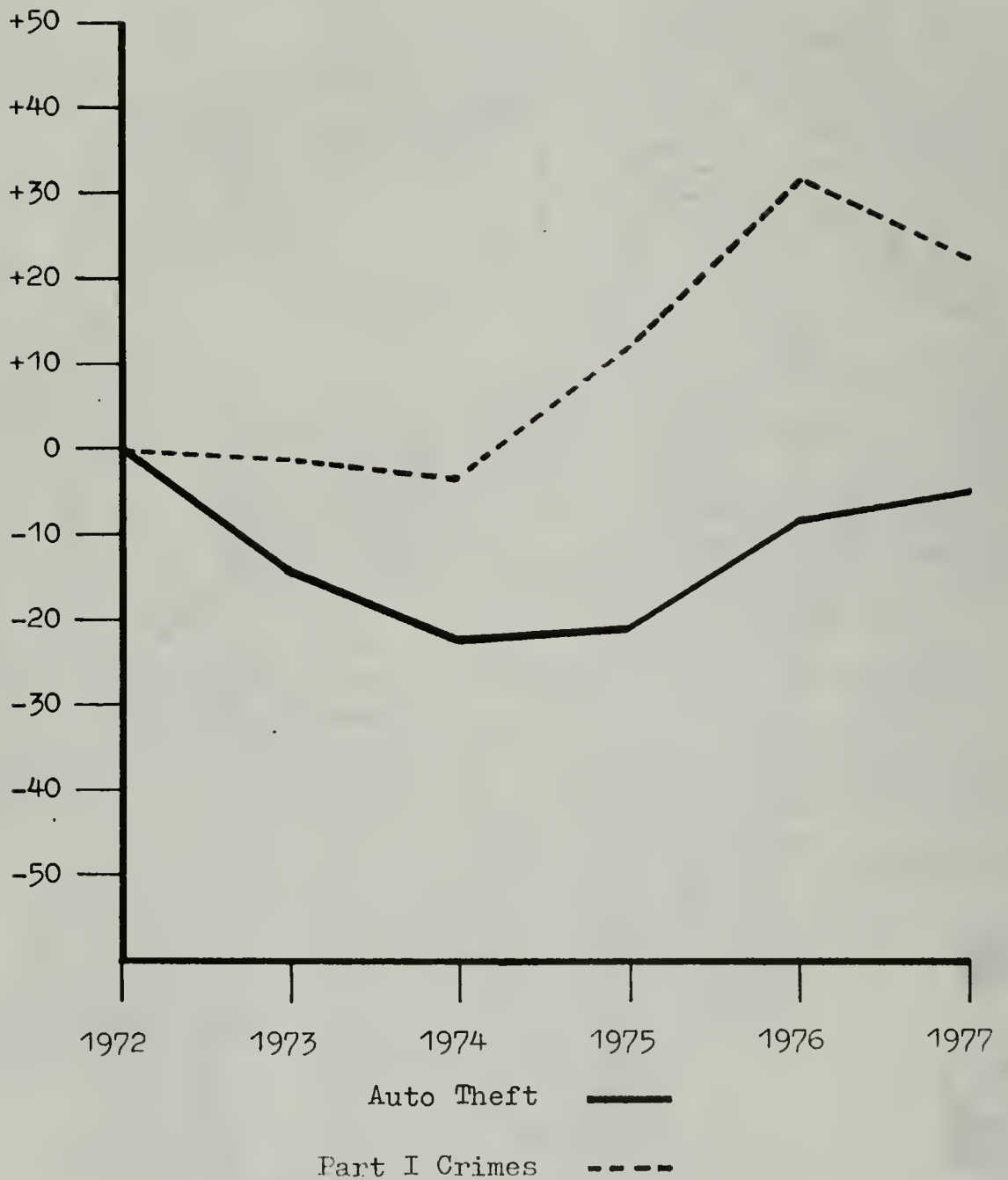


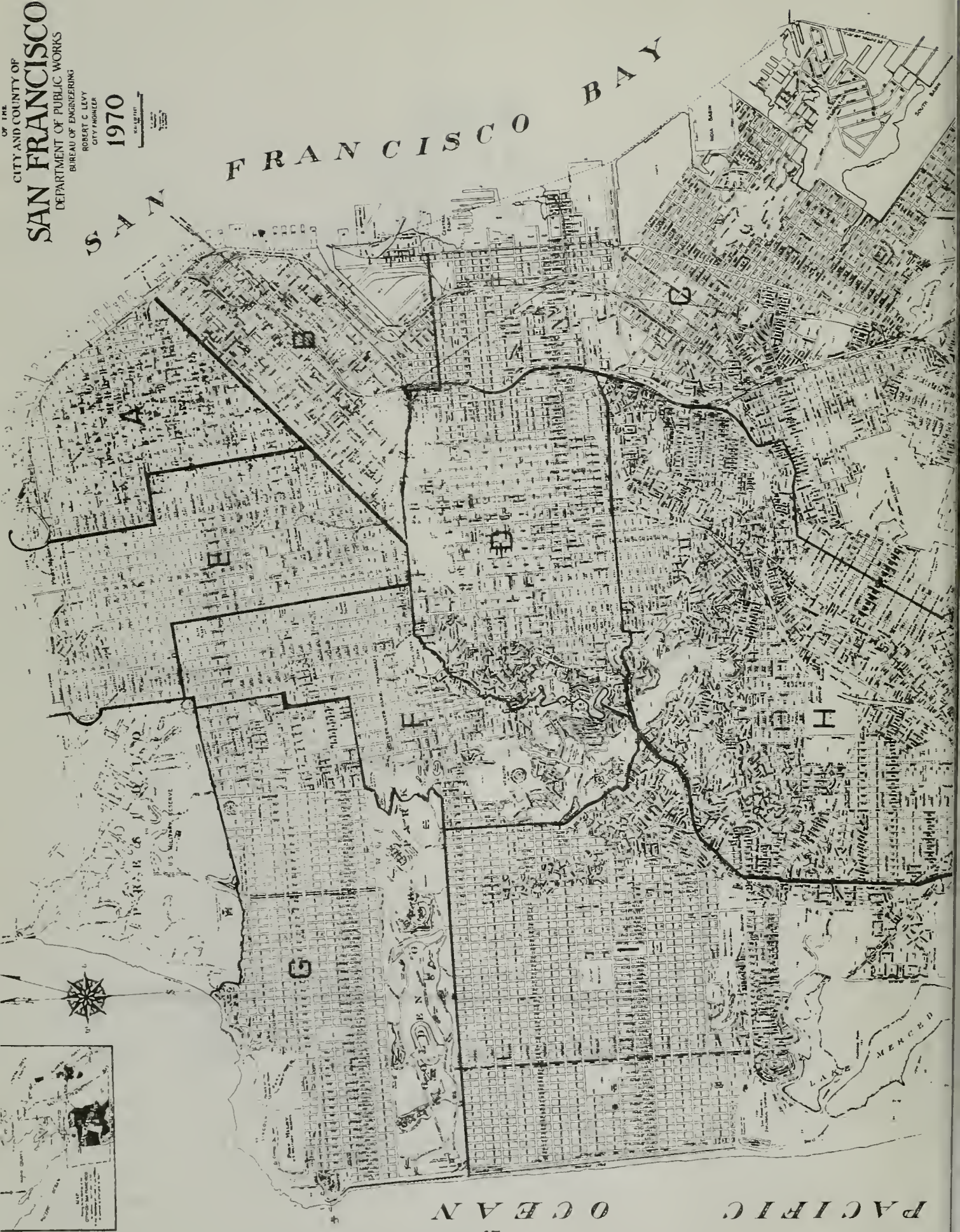
CHART VIII

A U T O T H E F T

1972 - 1977

Percent Change Over 1972





CITY AND COUNTY OF
SAN FRANCISCO
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
BUREAU OF ENGINEERING
ROBERT C. LEVY
CITY ENGINEER

1970

SCALE
1" = 1 MILE
1" = 1 KILOMETER

SAN FRANCISCO BAY

PACIFIC OCEAN

TABLE V
1977 REPORTED OFFENSES BY DISTRICT

PART I CRIMES	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	UNK	1977	1976
Murder-Non.Neg.Man.	25	7	22	13	29	16	11	12	10	1	146	145
Neg. Manslaughter	8	6	9	8	4	5	8	8	7	0	63	68
Rape	58	42	55	82	128	77	45	44	26	63	620	629
Robbery	887	543	637	609	1132	517	260	518	254	99	5456	6640
Aggravated Assault	505	318	392	495	605	320	111	298	129	66	3239	3394
Burglary	2976	1244	2045	3007	2867	1845	1463	2523	1272	157	19399	22022
Larceny	6848	4356	1942	3347	5628	2481	2338	1933	1842	1631	32346	34387
Auto Theft	1229	1050	1299	1455	1632	942	782	1369	854	181	10841	10442
TOTAL PART I	12536	7566	6401	9016	12025	6203	5018	6705	4394	2198	72110	77727
PART II CRIMES												
Other Assaults	797	480	468	712	947	499	219	553	280	82	5037	4907
Forg./Counterfeit	206	128	43	67	115	56	27	54	32	24	752	1087
Worthless Checks	206	113	32	89	145	63	49	81	72	17	867	132
Embezzlement	108	50	23	47	56	45	23	46	24	3	425	942
Receiving Stolen Property	129	78	51	110	121	48	19	24	15	9	604	837
Weapons, Carrying	338	204	168	211	265	110	51	123	78	27	1575	1111
Sex Offenses (except Rape & Prost.)	63	36	50	64	101	43	79	56	81	29	602	573
Offenses Against Family & Child	24	15	35	39	40	34	8	42	16	22	275	197
Malicious Mischief	737	405	669	920	963	526	657	977	884	124	6862	6964
Other Misc.	4480	1678	950	2037	3478	1123	809	1191	1044	340	17130	15466
TOTAL PART II	7088	3187	2489	4296	6231	2547	1941	3147	2526	677	34129	32216
GRAND TOTAL	19624	10753	8890	13312	18256	8750	6959	9852	6920	2875	106239	109943

TABLE VI

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF PERSONS ARRESTED (DETAINED)

TYPE OF ARREST	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	% CHANGE 1976/77
Murder, Non.Neg.Manslaughter	84	128	102	85	130	+ 52.9%
Neg. Manslaughter	21	9	14	7	10	+ 42.9%
Rape	222	210	244	205	173	- 15.6%
Robbery	1198	1307	1293	1284	1141	- 11.1%
Aggravated Assault	1559	1558	1502	1509	1405	- 6.9%
Burglary	1657	1725	1883	1902	1524	- 19.9%
Larceny	3864	4267	4266	4750	5840	+ 23.0%
Auto Theft	781	739	763	690	759	+ 10.0%
TOTAL PART I	9386	9943	10067	10432	10982	+ 5.3%
PART II CRIMES						
Other Assaults	1396	1616	1609	1573	1580	+ 0.5%
Forgery & Counterfeiting	156	163	151	108	95	- 12.0%
Worthless Checks	102	88	75	91	57	- 37.4%
Receiving Stolen Property	1258	1401	1488	1291	1035	- 19.8%
Weapons, Carrying	1056	1177	1207	1316	1482	+ 12.6%
Sex Offenses	293	291	264	266	354	+ 33.1%
Offense Against Fam. & Child	94	103	69	43	34	- 29.9%
Malicious Mischief	844	1021	1017	1131	1315	+ 16.3%
Other Miscellaneous	2808	3673	3654	2987	4041	+ 35.3%
Drunk	15130	15202	14337	12407	11261	- 9.2%
Disorderly Conduct	3404	3496	3182	2699	2503	- 7.3%
Prostitution	1710	1280	1154	1578	2872	+ 82.0%
Narcotics	3701	3308	2808	2244	2871	+ 27.9%
Gambling	481	354	154	136	155	+ 14.0%
Liquor Laws	215	222	176	113	86	- 23.9%
Drunk Driver	3036	1430	1203	991	993	+ 0.2%
Drunk in Auto	360	380	260	246	191	- 22.4%
Other Traffic Arrests	9565	6027	4140	7004	6694	- 4.4%
For Other Jurisdictions	2191	2253	2555	1839	1644	- 10.6%
Miscellaneous (Bench Warrants Non-Traffic)	2729	2572	2500	2629	3104	+ 18.1%
TOTAL PART II	50529	46057	42003	40692	42367	+ 4.2%
GRAND TOTAL	59915	56000	52070	51124	53349	+ 4.4%

CHART IX

P E R S O N S A R R E S T E D (D E T A I N E D)

1972 - 1977

Percent Change Over 1972

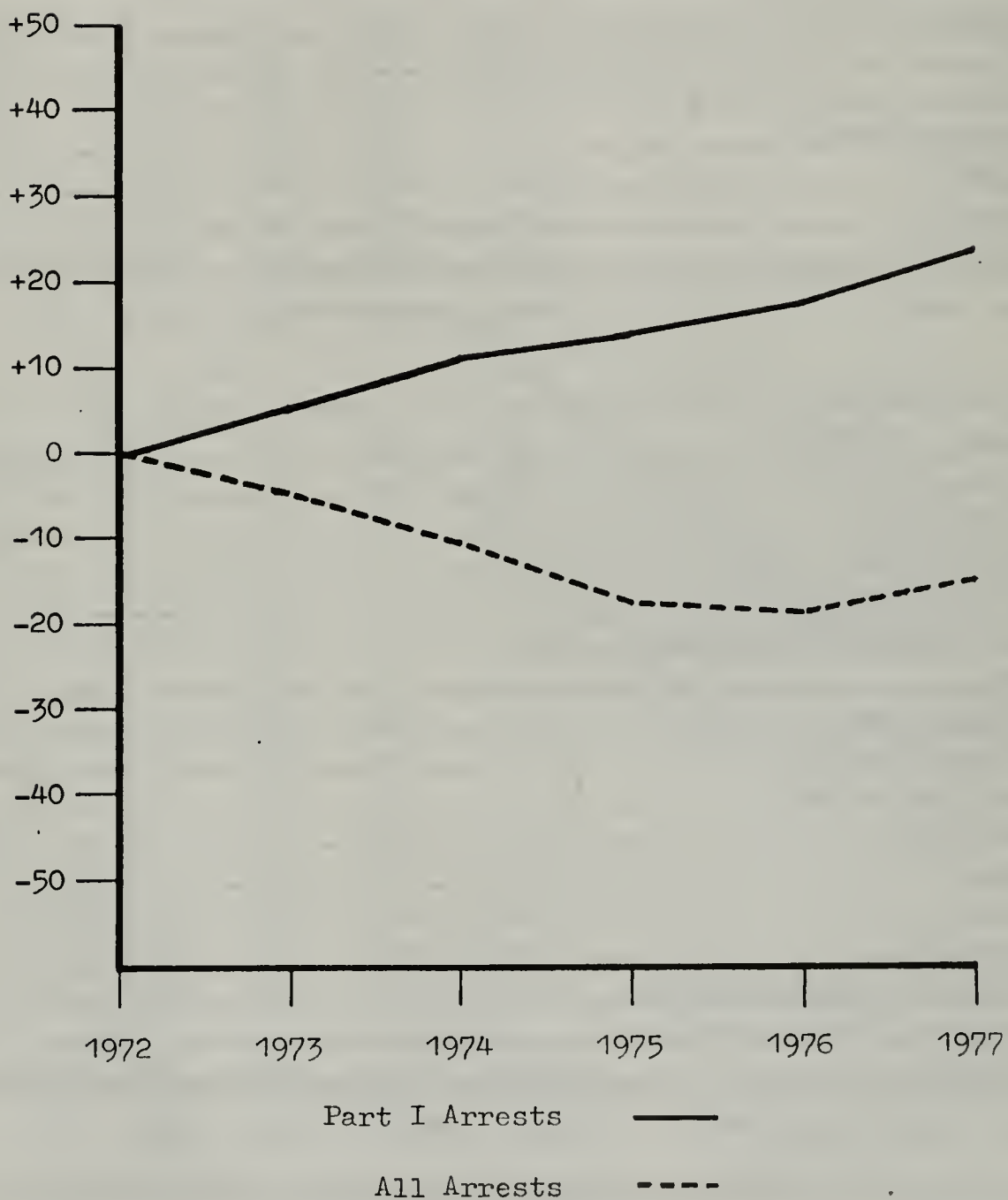


TABLE VII

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF JUVENILE ARRESTS, CITATIONS AND WARNINGS

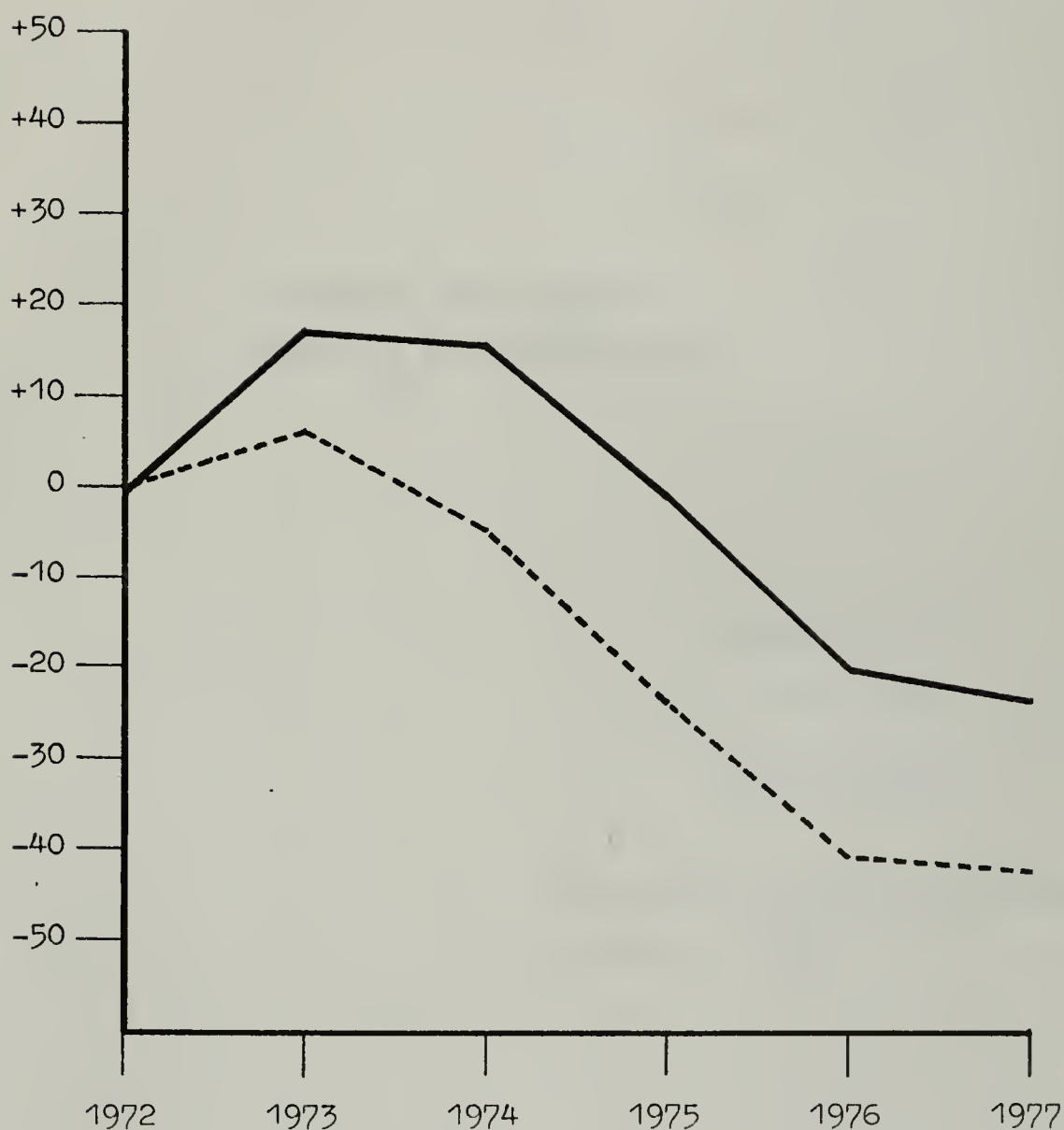
TYPE OF ARREST	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	% CHANGE 1976/77
Homicide	11	18	6	3	22	+633.3 %
Rape	23	15	27	15	19	+ 26.7 %
Robbery	540	527	619	370	253	- 31.6 %
Aggravated Assault	323	276	290	252	178	- 29.4 %
Burglary	1199	978	926	783	649	- 20.6 %
Larceny	2036	2471	1628	1435	1531	+ 6.7 %
Auto Theft	668	465	524	437	478	+ 9.4 %
TOTAL PART I	4800	4750	4020	3295	3130	- 5.0 %
PART II CRIMES						
Assault, All Other	538	436	410	342	299	- 12.6 %
Weapons, Laws	203	142	147	159	185	+ 16.4 %
Sex Offenses	18	18	16	17	16	- 5.9 %
Drunk Driving	17	5	6	5	8	+ 60.0 %
Hit & Run (Non Injury)	3	1	1	4	2	- 50.0 %
Traffic (Excluding Parking)	4766	4615	3976	2601	3113	+ 15.8 %
Arson	12	12	11	6	14	+133.3 %
Narcotics Laws	343	218	182	143	140	- 2.1 %
Malicious Mischief	713	638	471	360	451	+ 25.3 %
Disturbing the Peace	707	418	237	142	107	- 24.6 %
Liquor Laws	213	234	96	63	59	- 6.3 %
Truancy	134	54	65	25	15	- 40.0 %
Runaway	606	525	445	470	397	- 15.5 %
Incorrigible	477	483	427	436	209	- 52.1 %
Loitering (Including Curfew)	623	499	296	285	249	- 12.6 %
Transients (Out of State)	1	5	4	2	0	-100.0 %
All Other	2662	1934	1268	804	696	- 13.1 %
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	12036	10237	8058	5864	5960	+ 1.6%
GRAND TOTAL	16836	14987	12078	9159	9090	- 0.8 %

CHART X

JUVENILE ARRESTS,
CITATIONS AND WARNINGS

1972 - 1977

Percent Change Over 1972



Part I Juvenile Arrests ———

All Juvenile Arrests - - - -

51
P48
1
1978
C2

ANNUAL REPORT 1978
SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

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CHIEF OF POLICE

Charles R. Gain

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MISSION OF THE SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

Reduce Opportunities For Commission Of Some Crimes Through Preventive Patrol and Other Measures

Identify Problems That Are Potentially Serious Law Enforcement Or Governmental Problems

Identify Criminal Offenders and Criminal Activity, And Where Appropriate, To Apprehend Offenders And Participate in Subsequent Court Proceedings

Facilitate The Movement Of People And Vehicles

Resolve Conflict

Assist Those Who Cannot Care For Themselves

Aid Individuals Who Are In Danger Of Harm

Provide Other Services On An Emergency Basis

Create And Maintain A Feeling Of Security In The Community

Promote And Preserve Civil Order

Protect Constitutional Guarantees

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT
ORGANIZATION CHART

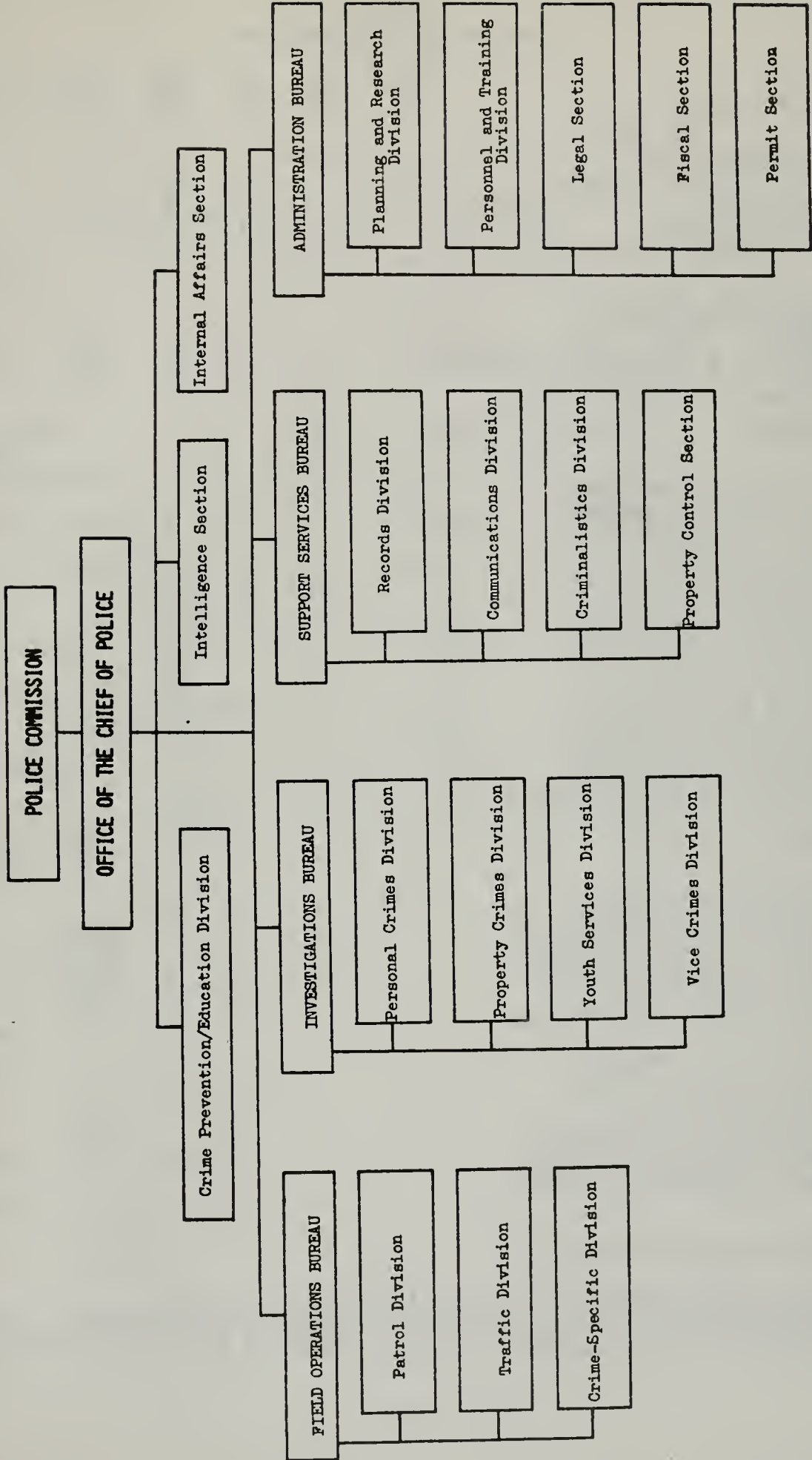


Table I
Personnel Distribution*
12/01/78

	Exempt	Capt.	Lt.	Sgt.	I/AI	P.O.**	Total
DEPARTMENT TOTAL	9	18	70	194	121/89	1162	1663
Office of the Chief							
Chief's Office Staff	2			2		1	5
Intelligence			1	2	5/5	11	24
Internal Affairs		1	1	6	1/5	1	15
Crime Prevention/Education			1	2		4	7
						Total	51
Administration Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1						1
Legal			1	2	0/2	5	10
Personnel & Training Staff***	1	1	3	12	8/6	101	132
Planning & Research			1	1		8	10
Fiscal			1			1	2
Permits				1		3	4
						Total	159
Field Operations Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1	1	3	1		2	8
Field Training Office			1	2		55	58
Patrol Division							
Central District		1	3	15		104	123
Southern District		1	3	12		71	87
Southeast District			4	12		74	90
Mission District		1	3	14		87	105
Northern District		1	3	14		108	126
Park District		1	3	10		66	80
Richmond District		1	3	13		60	77
Ingleside District		1	3	13		73	90
Tavaral District		1	3	10		55	69
Crime Specific Task Force		1	3	10		66	80
Muni			1	2		7	10
Traffic Division	1		7	17	4/6	88	123
						Total	1126
Investigations Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1			2			3
Personnel Crimes Division		1	4		39/25		69
Property Crimes Division		1	4	1	46/26	7	85
Vice Crimes Division		1	2	3	5/10	29	50
Youth Services Division		1	2	3	5/3	13	25
						Total	232
Support Services Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1			1			2
Records Division		1	3	5		24	33
Criminalistics Division	1				10/1	9	21
Communications Division		1	2	6		21	30
Property Control Section			1			8	9
						Total	95
Total Civilian Personnel							835

* Includes filled positions as of 12/01/78.

** Includes both Q-2 (Police Officer) and Q-20 (Policewomen) classification

*** Includes sworn personnel who were disabled and sick during this period

TABLE II

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT
OPERATING BUDGET

	FISCAL YEAR 1977-1978	FISCAL YEAR 1978-1979	CALENDAR YEAR 1978
POLICE SALARIES	\$36,653,969	\$37,313,176	\$36,983,572
CIVILIAN SALARIES	7,012,740	8,198,308	7,605,524
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	655,807	762,595	709,201
EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES	1,626,404	1,717,402	1,671,903
SPECIAL PROGRAMS	239,772	287,134	263,453
SERVICE OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS	2,093,367	2,363,463	2,228,415
FRINGE BENEFITS	28,915,583	31,968,748	30,442,166
TOTAL	\$77,197,642	\$82,610,826	\$79,904,234

TABLE III

WORK PROGRAM STATISTICS
SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

	1977	1978	Percent Change
REQUESTS FOR POLICE SERVICE	466,745	489,310	+4.8%
CRIMINAL INCIDENTS REPORTED TO POLICE	105,374	111,368	+5.7%
CRIMINAL INCIDENTS CLEARED	27,083	36,259	+33.9%
ARRESTS MADE	58,524	68,148	+16.4%
VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED	\$10,930,278	\$10,788,967	-1.3%
REPORTS TAKEN	140,979	147,333	+4.5%
MOVING TRAFFIC CITATIONS ISSUED	88,632	97,276	+9.6%
PARKING CITATIONS ISSUED	1,365,878	1,702,167	+24.6%
TRAFFIC ACCIDENT REPORTS TAKEN	19,510	19,699	+1.0%

ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The San Francisco Police Department has been under continuous internal and external administrative and operational review since January, 1976. Such varied study groups as the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST), the Public Administration Service, and the Budget Analyst of the Board of Supervisors have performed audits of the Department's organization and management. The Budget Analyst's analysis is continuing into 1979.

As a result of these efforts, the Department's organizational structure was realigned and completely revitalized during late 1976 and early 1977 (see page 2 for the Department's present organizational structure).

Throughout 1976, 1977, and 1978, the administrative and operational policies and procedures of the Department have been reviewed and, as necessary, new approaches have been adopted and implemented. Numerous general and special orders and information bulletins have been issued implementing more efficient and effective practices. For example, an August, 1978 evaluation of the Department's overall progress in dealing with the 355 recommendations made in the POST report showed that 44.5% of the recommendations had been implemented. Thirteen and five-tenths percent were in the process of being implemented, and 1.7% had been accepted but the Department had not begun the process of implementation. Twenty and eight-tenths percent of the recommendations were under active consideration, and another 5.9% were scheduled for future analysis. Eleven and three-tenths percent of the recommendations had been rejected or were rejected "for the present". Two and three-tenths percent of the recommendations were beyond the control of the Department in the sense that they called for action by governmental bodies other than the Police Department.

In an attempt to lessen the financial burden placed on the City's taxpayers for the operation of the Police Department, the Department has actively sought funds from the federal government for many of its programs in such varied areas as municipal railway security, the citizen crime prevention and education, the suppression of street crimes, crime analysis, improving police services to language minorities, and property crimes management. Further, over 200 positions have been funded by the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) during this period.

Another important element in the Department's organizational development plan has been the great stress that it has given to employee training. Since January 1, 1976, the Department has significantly expanded the quantity and quality of its training.

over a 100% increase in the number of training opportunities provided to police employees when the period January 1, 1976 to December 31, 1978 is compared with the three years, 1973 to 1975

During 1976 to 1978, the Basic Officer Course curriculum was revised and expanded from 480 hours to 680 hours, and a Field Training Program was established. The recruit officers were for the first time exposed to a formal coach-pupil training relationship for a 14 week period. Over 1,000 veteran officers attended an Advanced Officer Training Program in late 1976 or early 1977. Plans were made for another Advanced Officer Training cycle emphasizing "preliminary investigation" and "crime scene preservation" to be initiated in early 1979. Numerous training assignments were provided for departmental investigators and other specialized personnel. Finally, special attention has been given to the development of supervisory and command personnel. It is noteworthy that the Department's training program has received special recognition from the California Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training.

CRIME PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Total reported serious crime* decreased 1.5% (from 72,110 to 71,069) in 1978 when compared with similar offenses in 1977. Homicide decreased 16.4% (from 146 to 122) for its lowest total since 1973. Burglary decreased 6.7% (from 19,399 to 18,103) for its second consecutive reduction. Auto theft decreased 14.3% (from 10,841 to 9,290). Rape increased 9.2% (from 620 to 677). Robbery increased 19.8% (from 5,456 to 6,535). Aggravated assault increased 2.9% (from 3,239 to 3,334). Larceny increased 2.0% (from 32,346 to 33,003).

The 1.5% decrease in reported serious crime experienced in 1978 follows a 7.2% decrease in 1977 when figures for that year were compared with those for 1976. The consecutive decreases show the impact of a number of programs implemented by the Department in the last three years. Every effort has been expended in assigning the maximum number of police officers to street duties. As a result, despite decreases in the number of sworn departmental personnel, the number of officers available for patrol and special field operations increased slightly in 1978. The careful deployment of field personnel, and particularly, the officers of the Crime Specific Division with the support of the federally supported Crime Analysis Unit has permitted the Department to utilize its limited resources effectively and efficiently in the prevention and control of serious crime. The continued development and expansion of the Department's citizens' crime prevention and education program (SAFE) has also been instrumental in the reduction in the incidence of burglary.

The total number of persons arrested (detained) for serious crimes increased 0.7% (from 10,982 to 11,059) in 1978 when compared with 1977 despite the decrease in serious crime reported during the year.

* Murder, Negligent Manslaughter, Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Larceny, Auto Theft

TABLE IV
FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF REPORTED CRIMES

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	% CHANGE 1977/1978
PART I CRIMES						
MURDER, NON-NEG. MANSLAUGHTER	145	140	145	146	122	-16.4 %
NEG. MANSLAUGHTER	65	92	68	63	5	-92.1 %
RAPE, FORCIBLE AND ASSAULT TO	449	555	629	620	677	+ 9.2 %
ROBBERY	4453	5718	6640	5456	6535	+19.8 %
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2694	2769	3394	3239	3334	+ 2.9 %
BURGLARY	14385	17565	22022	19399	18103	- 6.7 %
LARCENY	25481	29329	34387	32346	33003	+ 2.0 %
AUTO THEFT	8865	8952	10442	10841	9290	-14.3 %
TOTAL PART I CRIMES	56537	65120	77727	72110	71069	- 1.5 %
PART II CRIMES						
OTHER ASSAULTS	4272	4800	4907	5037	5855	+16.2 %
FORGERY, COUNTERFEITING	775	864	1087	752	780	+ 3.7 %
WORTHLESS CHECKS	410	486	132	867	1183	+36.4 %
EMBEZZLEMENTS	563	928	942	425	213	-49.9 %
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	900	934	837	604	615	+ 1.8 %
WEAPONS, CARRYING	892	954	1111	1575	1711	+ 8.6 %
SEX OFFENSES (except Rape and Prostitution)	1239	1211	573	602	582	- 3.3 %
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY AND CHILDREN	239	236	197	275	505	+83.6 %
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	6881	7660	6964	6862	7119	+ 3.7 %
MISCELLANEOUS	13444	12982	15466	17130	22792	+33.1 %
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	29615	31055	32216	34129	41355	+21.1 %
GRAND TOTAL	86152	96175	109943	106239	112409	+ 5.8 %

CHART I
REPORTED OFFENSES
1973 - 1978
Percent Change Over 1973

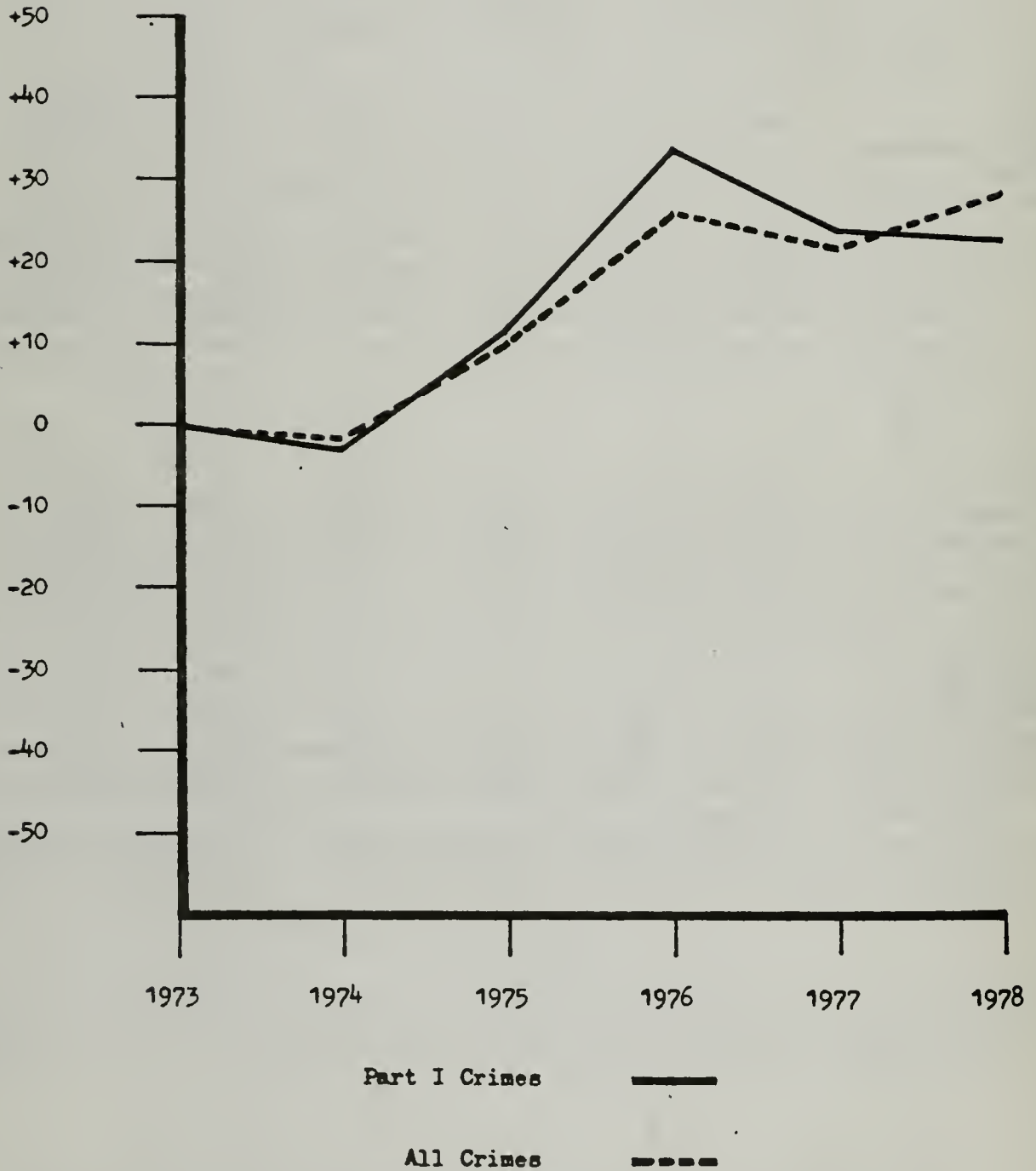


CHART II
HOMICIDE
1973 - 1978
Percent Change Over 1973

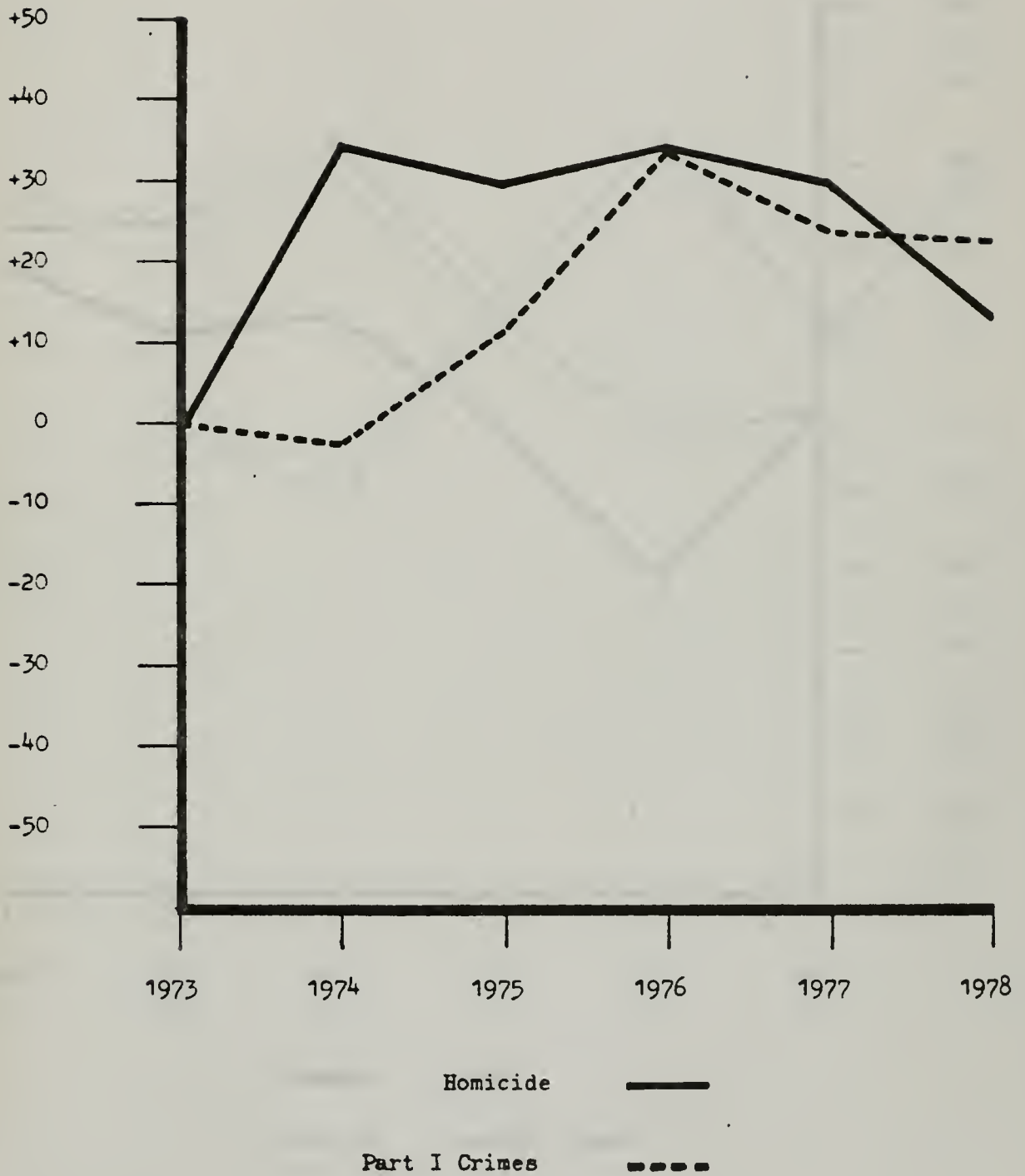


CHART III

R A P E

1973 - 1978

Percent Change Over 1973

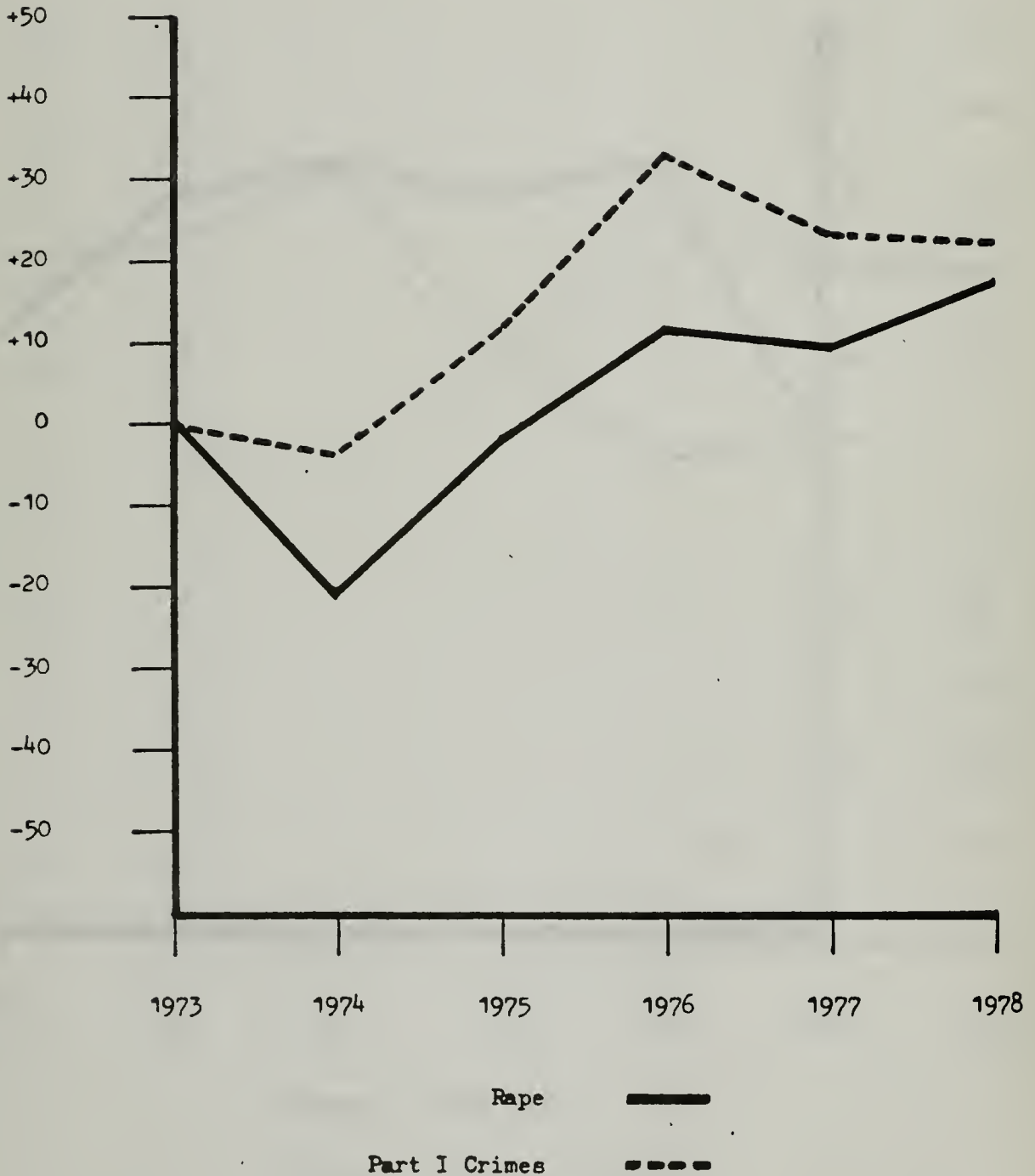


CHART IV
R O B B E R Y
1973 - 1978
Percent Change Over 1973

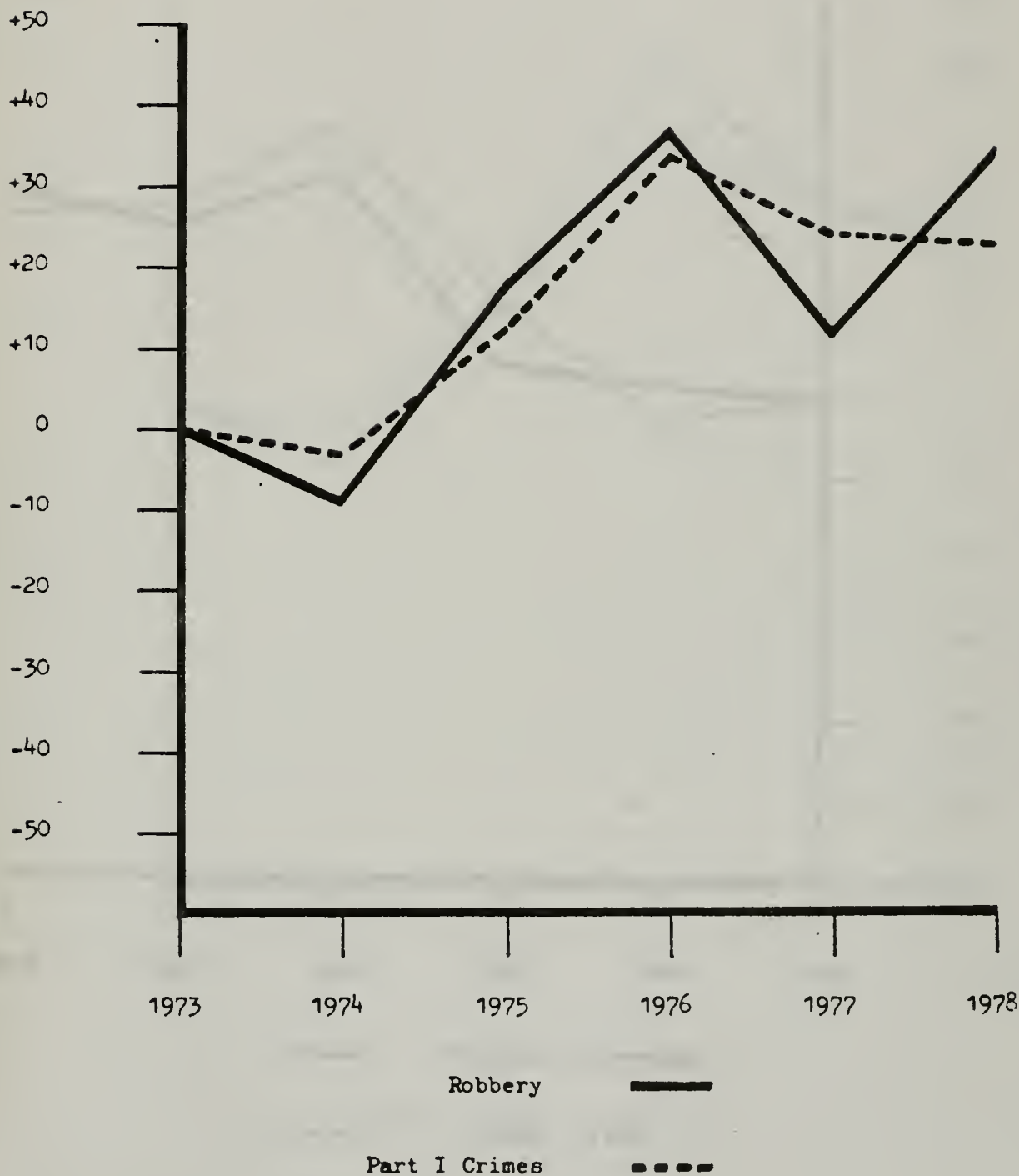


CHART V
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
1973 - 1978
Percent Change Over 1973

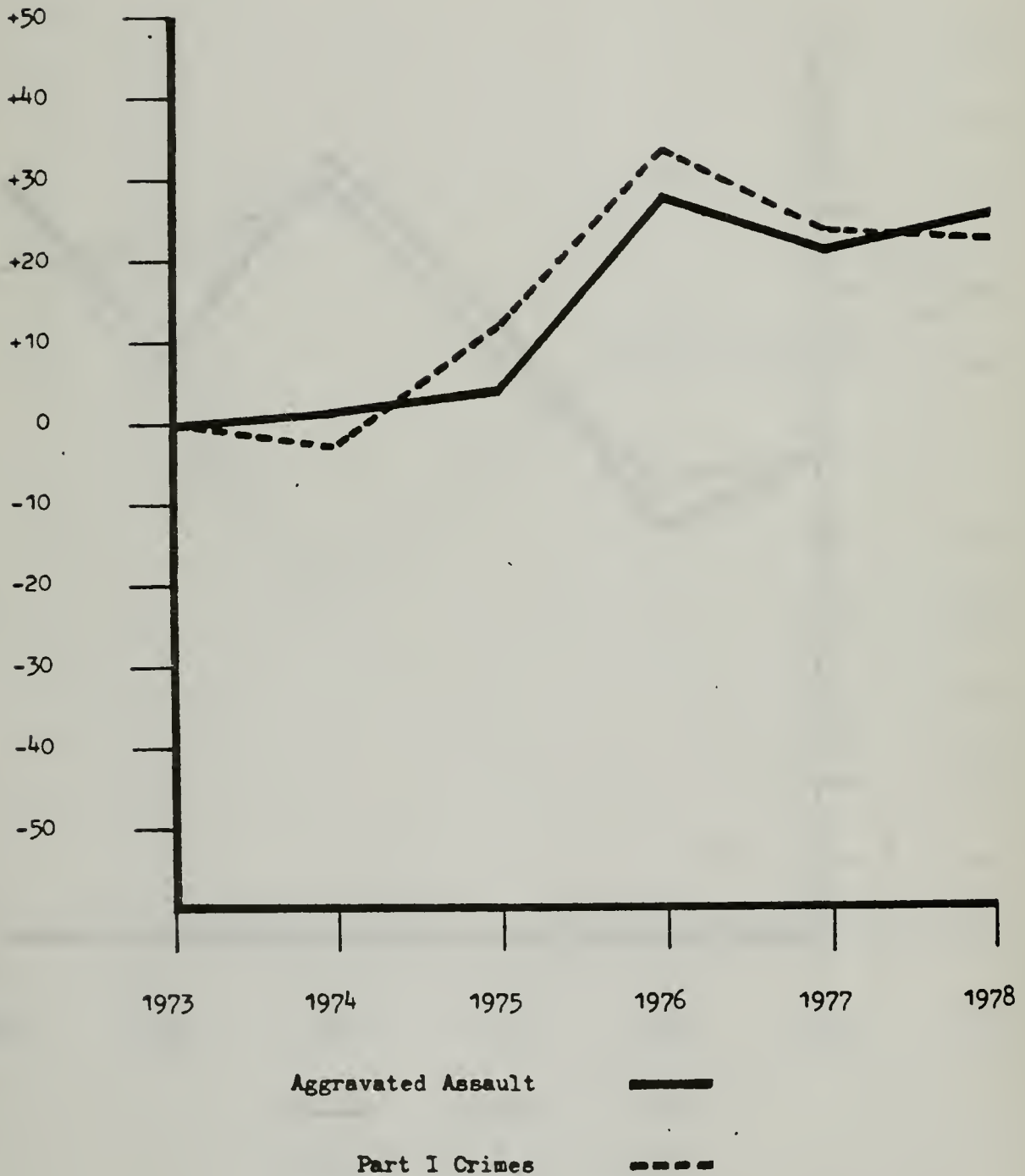


CHART VI
BURGLARY
1973 - 1978
Percent Change Over 1973

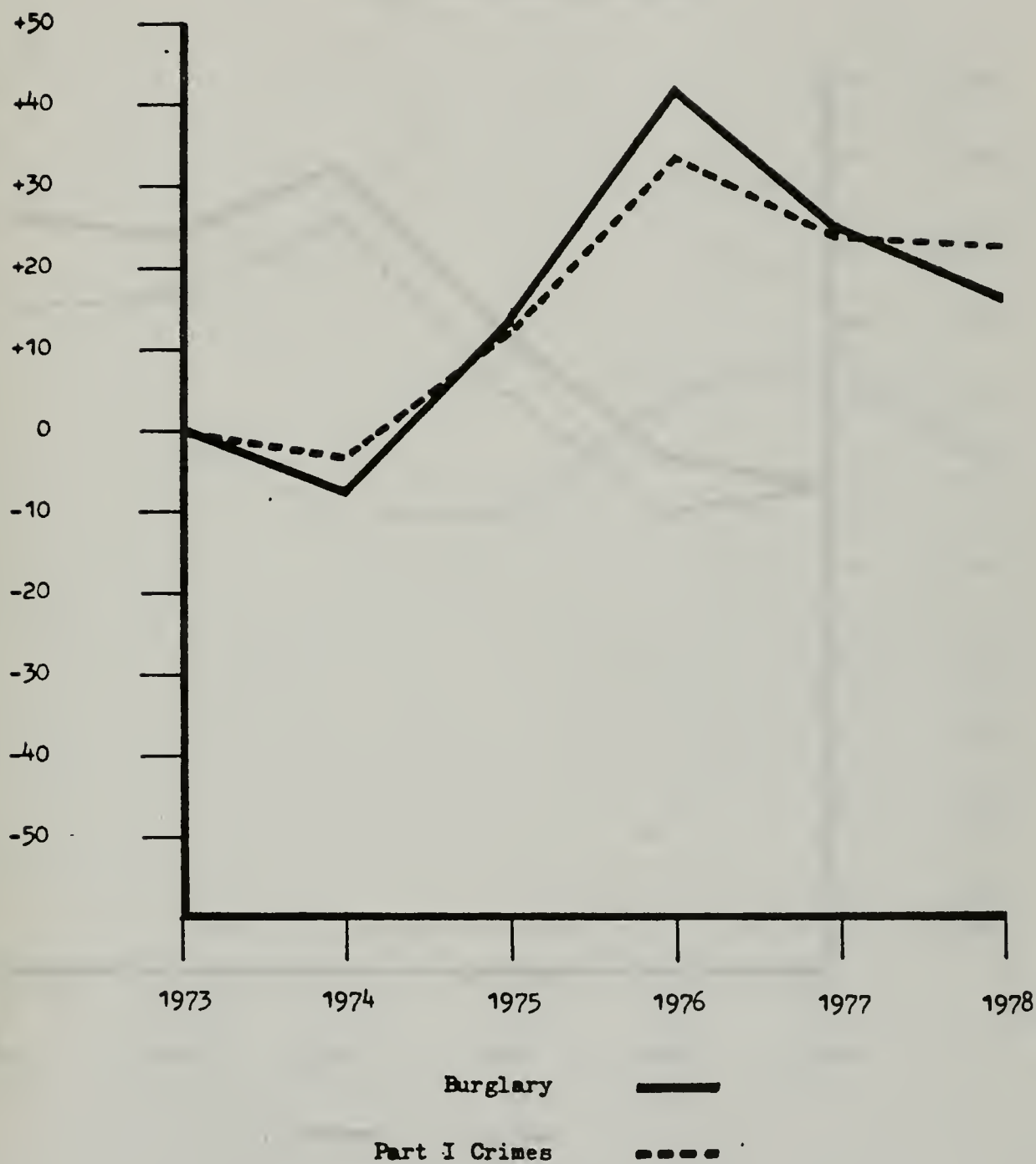


CHART VII
L A R C E N Y
1973 - 1978
Percent Change Over 1973

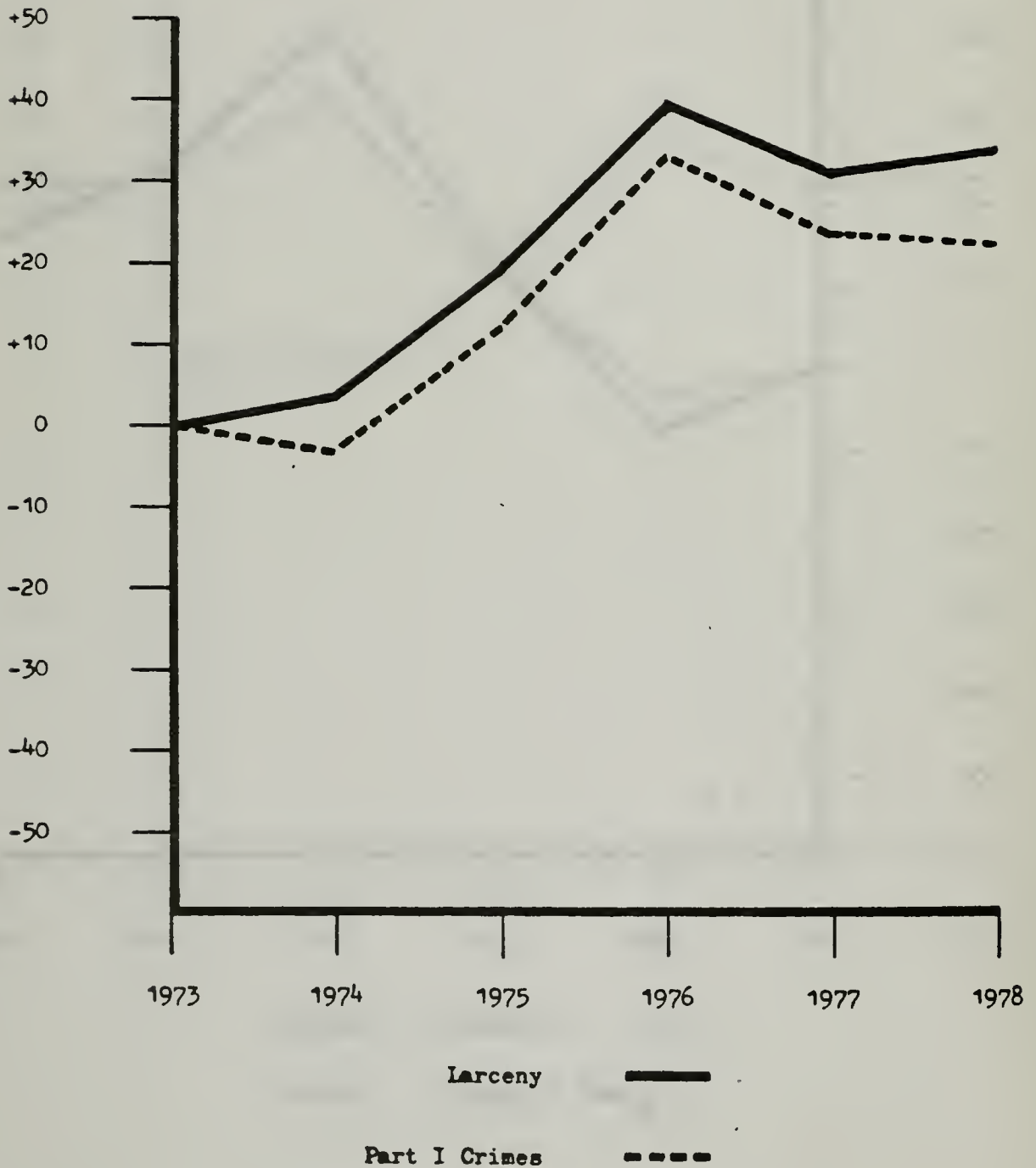
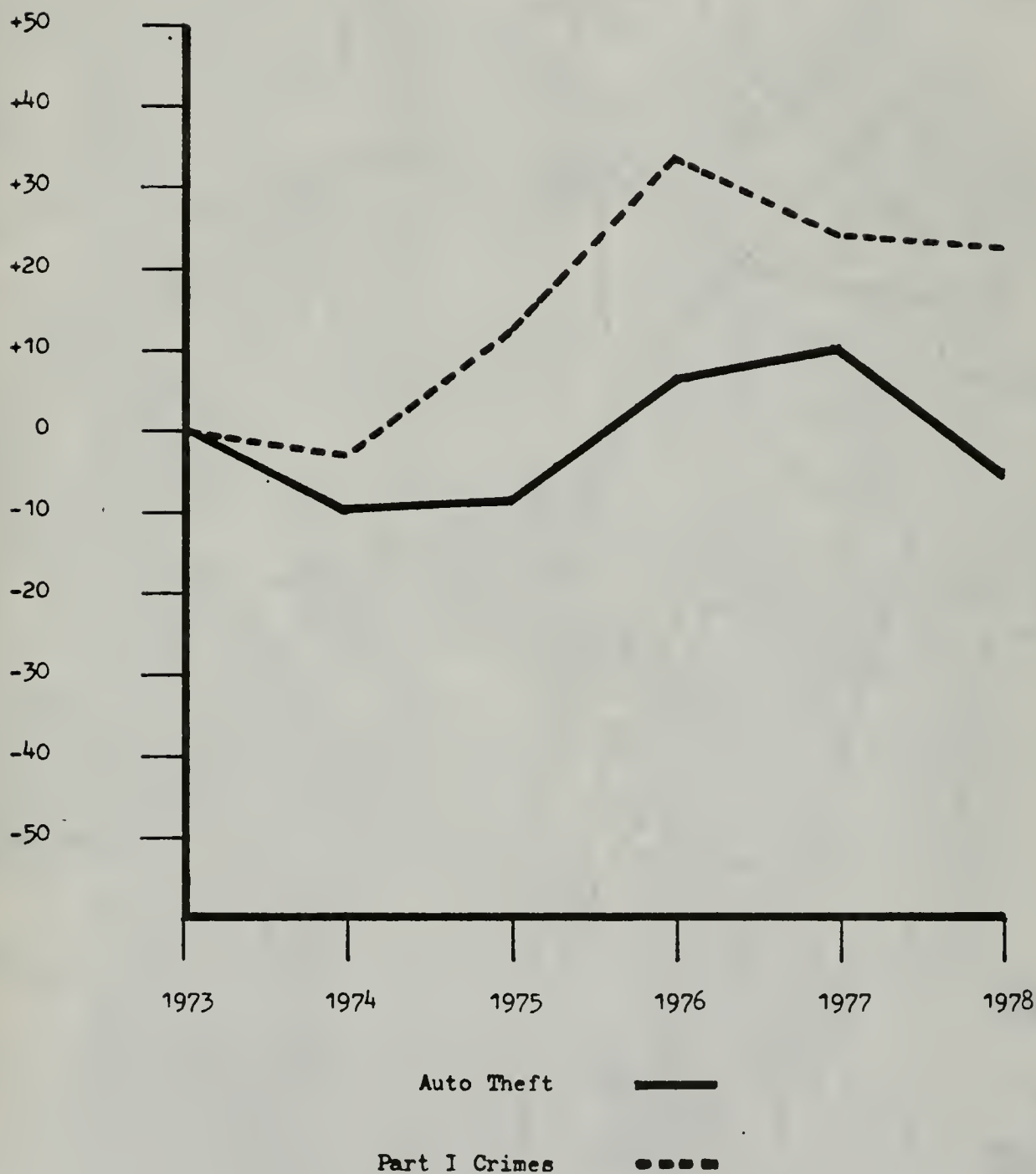


CHART VIII
A U T O T H E F T
1973 - 1978
Percent Change Over 1973



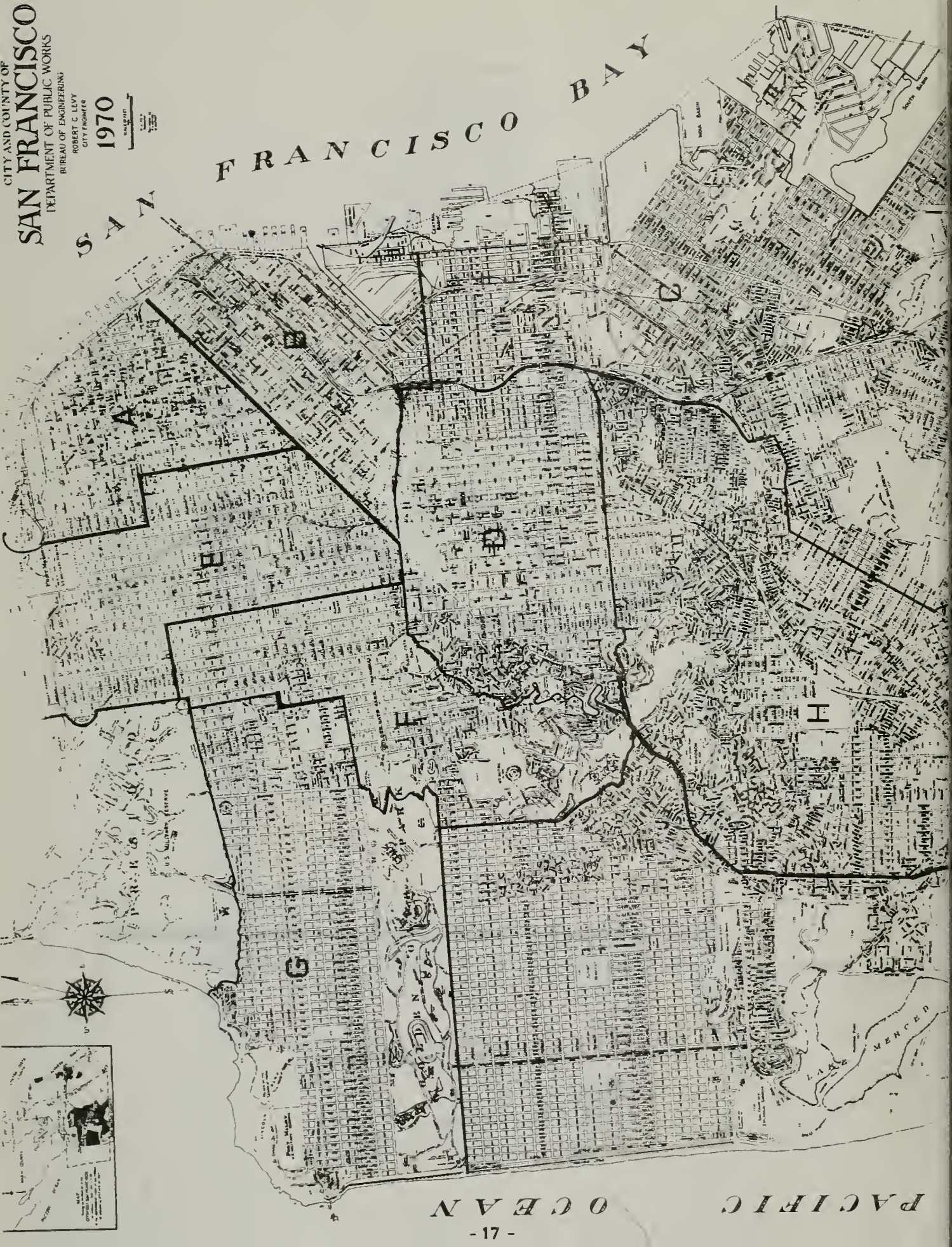


TABLE V
1978 REPORTED OFFENSES BY DISTRICT

PART I CRIMES	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	UNK	1978	1977
MURDER-NON-NEG.MAN.	18	17	19	16	19	11	6	10	4	2	122	146
NEG. MANSLAUGHTER	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	5	63
RAPE	88	60	69	82	120	84	34	55	21	64	677	620
ROBBERY	1030	618	782	696	1432	626	284	654	255	158	6535	5456
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	567	356	393	509	561	304	119	308	133	84	3334	3239
BURGLARY	3041	1205	1836	2667	2783	1859	1204	2194	1097	217	18103	19399
LARCENY	7349	4211	2072	3188	5472	2531	2409	1986	1879	1906	33003	32346
AUTO THEFT	1145	1036	1162	1354	1233	848	573	1121	561	257	9290	10841
TOTAL PART I	13238	7504	6333	8513	11621	6264	4629	6328	3951	2688	71069	72110
PART II CRIMES												
OTHER ASSAULTS	899	600	585	908	1007	573	301	519	319	144	5855	5037
FORG./COUNTERFEIT	208	125	45	68	120	49	27	63	46	29	780	752
WORTHLESS CHECKS	219	157	50	131	190	99	83	171	60	23	1183	867
EMBEZZLEMENT	53	30	14	19	50	14	11	5	12	5	213	425
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	143	94	58	86	125	48	12	32	9	8	615	604
WEAPONS, CARRYING	387	185	159	281	342	99	52	109	74	23	1711	1575
SEX OFFENSES (except Rape and Prostitution)	58	39	39	72	91	39	54	60	80	35	567	602
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY AND CHILDREN	40	17	82	81	70	61	22	67	35	30	505	275
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	785	410	763	994	925	544	641	1010	860	187	7119	6862
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	5604	3118	1182	3415	4054	1327	953	1303	1276	560	22792	17130
PART II	8396	4775	2977	6055	6974	2853	2156	3339	2771	1044	41340	34129
GRAND TOTAL	21634	12279	9310	14568	18595	9117	6785	9667	6722	3732	112409	106239

TABLE VI

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF PERSONS ARRESTED (DETAINED)

TYPE OF ARREST	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	% CHANGE 1977/1978
MURDER, NON-NEG.MANSLAUGHTER	128	102	83	130	85	- 34.6 %
NEG. MANSLAUGHTER	9	14	7	10	24	-140.0 %
RAPE	210	244	205	173	179	+ 3.5 %
ROBBERY	1307	1293	1284	1141	1219	+ 6.8 %
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1558	1502	1509	1405	1593	+ 13.4 %
BURGLARY	1725	1883	1901	1524	1698	+ 11.4 %
LARCENY	4267	4266	4730	5840	5427	- 7.1 %
AUTO THEFT	739	763	690	759	834	+ 9.9 %
TOTAL PART I	9943	10067	10432	10982	11059	+ 0.7 %
PART II CRIMES						
OTHER ASSAULTS	1616	1609	1573	1580	1920	+ 21.5 %
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	163	151	108	95	122	+ 28.4 %
WORTHLESS CHECKS	88	75	91	57	59	+ 3.5 %
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	1401	1488	1291	1035	1127	+ 8.5 %
WEAPONS, CARRYING	1177	1207	1316	1482	1551	+ 4.6 %
SEX OFFENSES	291	264	266	354	299	- 15.6 %
OFFENSE AGAINST FAMILY & CHILDREN	103	69	43	34	39	+ 14.7 %
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	1021	1017	1131	1515	1269	- 3.5 %
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	3673	3654	2987	4041	3404	+ 58.5 %
DRUNK	15202	14337	12407	11261	16007	+ 42.1 %
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	3496	3182	2699	2503	2660	+ 6.3 %
PROSTITUTION	1280	1154	1578	2872	1900	- 33.9 %
NARCOTICS	3308	2808	2244	2871	3212	+ 13.6 %
GAMBLING	354	154	136	155	260	+ 67.7 %
LIQUOR LAWS	222	176	113	86	174	+103.5 %
DRUNK DRIVER	1430	1203	991	993	1029	+ 3.6 %
DRUNK IN AUTO	380	260	246	191	270	+ 41.4 %
OTHER TRAFFIC ARRESTS	6027	4140	7004	6694	7703	+ 15.1 %
FOR OTHER JURISDICTIONS	2253	2555	1839	1644	1565	- 4.8 %
MISCELLANEOUS (BENCH WARRANTS NON-TRAFFIC)	2572	2500	2629	3104	3816	+ 22.9 %
TOTAL PART II	46057	42003	40692	42367	51432	+ 21.4 %
GRAND TOTAL	56000	52070	51124	53349	62491	+ 17.1 %

CHART IX
PERSONS ARRESTED (DETAINED)
1973 - 1978
Percent Change Over 1973

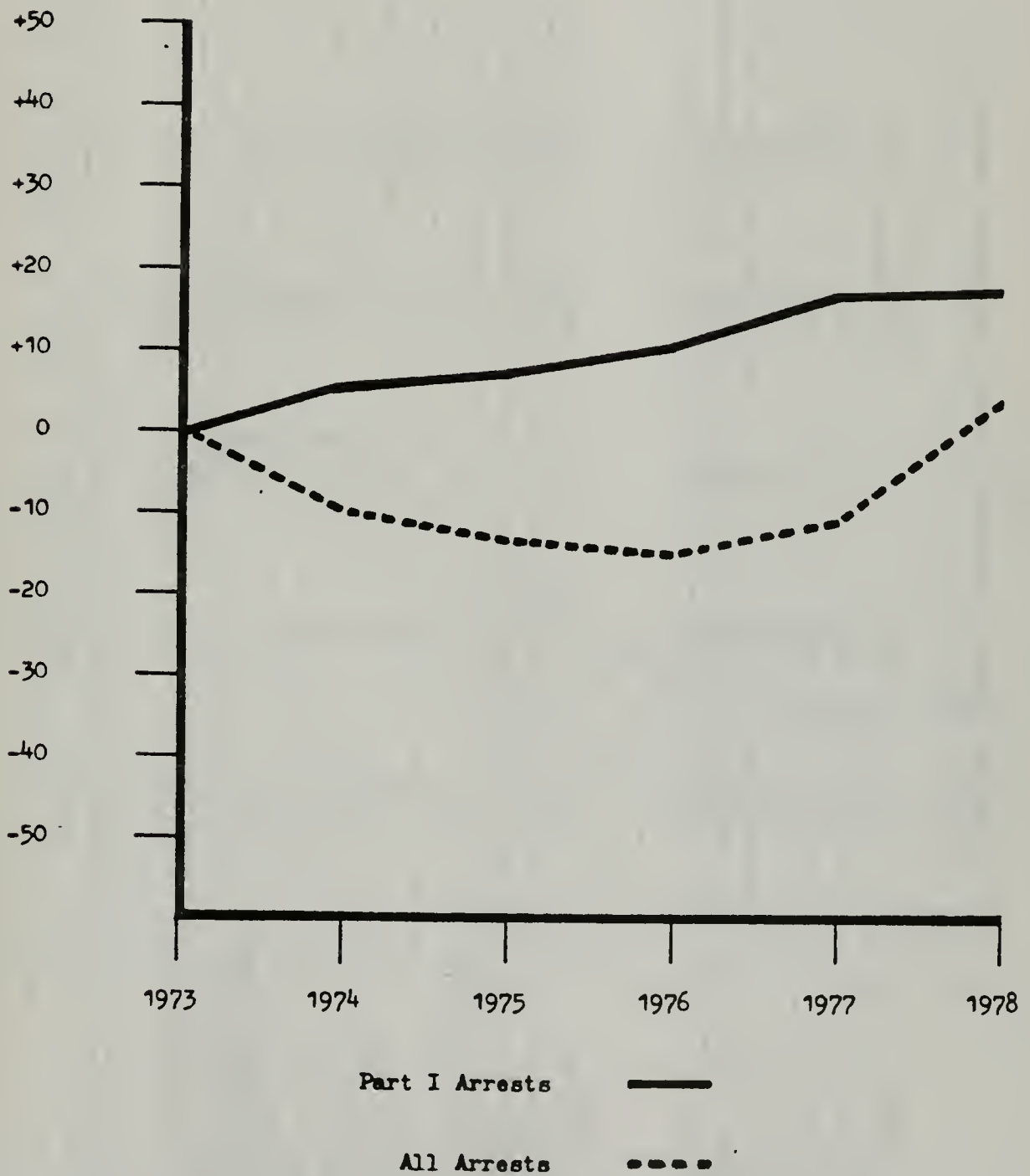


TABLE VII

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF JUVENILE ARRESTS, CITATIONS AND WARNINGS

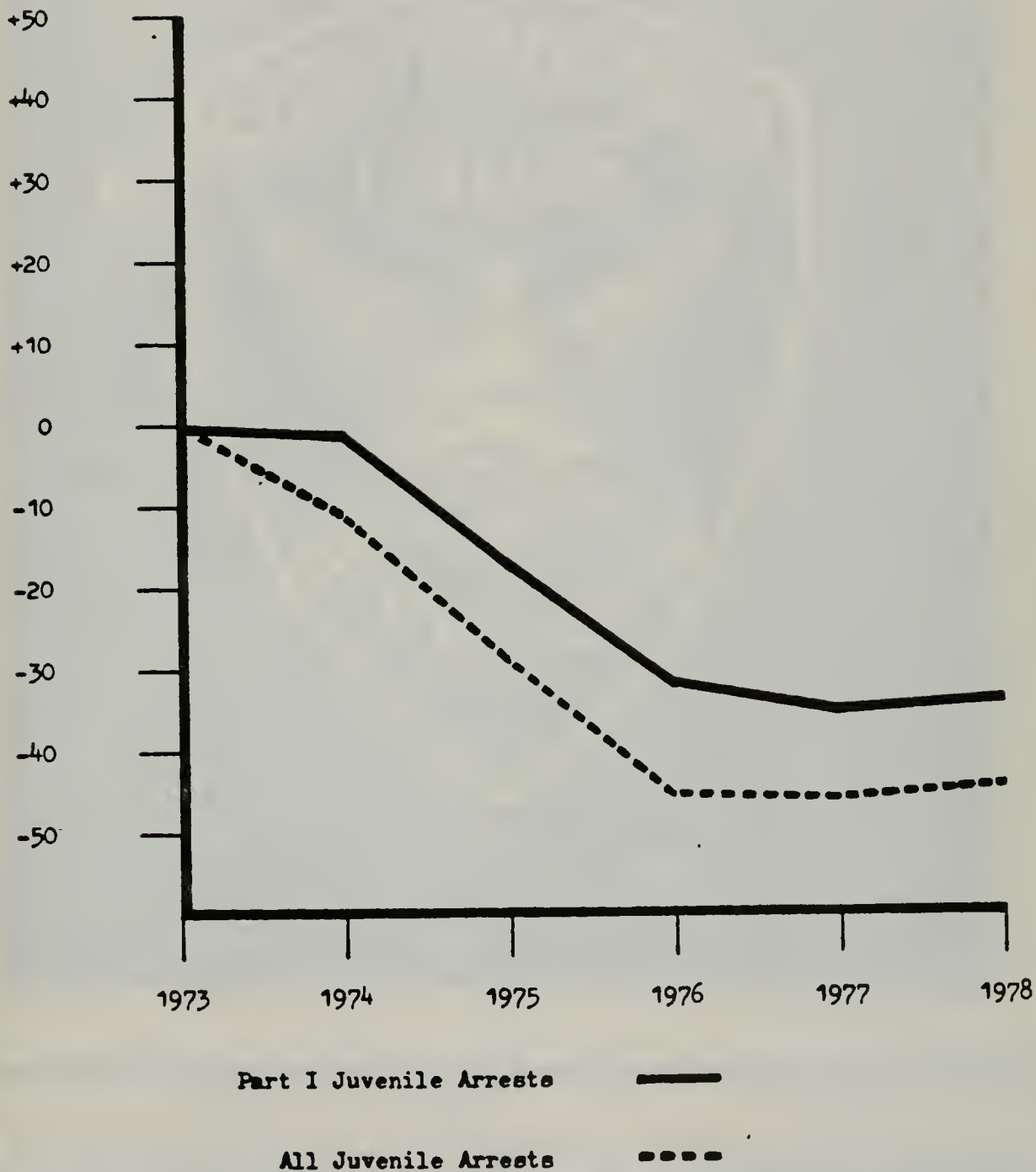
TYPE OF ARREST	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	% CHANGE 1977/1978
HOMICIDE	18	6	3	22	8	-63.6 %
RAPE	15	27	15	19	13	-31.6 %
ROBBERY	527	619	370	253	339	+34.0 %
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	276	290	252	178	197	+10.7 %
BURGLARY	978	926	783	649	680	+ 4.8 %
LARCENY	2471	1628	1435	1531	1541	+ 0.6 %
AUTO THEFT	465	524	437	478	436	- 8.8 %
TOTAL PART I	4750	4020	3295	3130	3214	+ 2.7 %
PART II CRIMES						
ASSAULTS ALL OTHER	436	410	342	299	291	- 2.7 %
WEAPONS. LAWS	142	147	159	185	139	-24.9 %
SEX OFFENSES	18	16	17	16	10	-37.5 %
DRUNK DRIVING	5	6	5	8	5	-35.5 %
HIT AND RUN (NON INJURY)	1	1	4	2	19	+850.0 %
TRAFFIC (EXCLUDING PARKING)	4615	3976	2601	3113	3416	+ 9.7 %
ARSON	12	11	6	14	23	+64.3 %
NARCOTICS LAWS	218	182	143	140	192	+37.1 %
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	638	471	360	451	400	-11.3 %
DISTURBING THE PEACE	418	237	142	107	118	+10.3 %
LIQUOR LAWS	234	96	63	59	102	+72.9 %
TRUANCY	54	65	25	15	3	-80.0 %
RUNAWAY	525	445	470	397	240	-39.6 %
INCORRIGIBLE	483	427	436	209	161	-22.9 %
LOITERING (INCLUDING CURFEW)	499	296	285	249	314	+26.1 %
TRANSIENTS (OUT OF STATE)	5	4	2	0	0	0.0 %
ALL OTHER	1934	1268	804	696	774	+11.2 %
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	10237	8058	5864	5960	-6207	+ 4.1 %
GRAND TOTAL	14987	12078	9159	9090	9421	+ 3.6 %

CHART X

JUVENILE ARRESTS,
CITATIONS AND WARNINGS

1973 - 1978

Percent Change Over 1973



48
1
379

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OFFICE OF
THE POLICE COMMISSION
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

HALL OF JUSTICE
850 BRYANT STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94103

DAVID J. SANCHEZ, JR., President
NE McKASKLE MURPHY, Vice-President
DALY, Commissioner
FRED J. NELDER, Commissioner
RL A. TOLER, Commissioner

November 1, 1980

LIEUTENANT WILLIE E. FRAZIER
Secretary

Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Mayor of San Francisco
City Hall
San Francisco, California 94102

Dear Mayor Feinstein:

In compliance with Charter Section 3.500 (e), the Commission is pleased to submit the 1979 Annual Report of the San Francisco Police Department.

In reviewing the year 1979, a number of events pertaining to the concept and administration of law enforcement in San Francisco are of significance. The appointment of Cornelius P. Murphy, Jr., as Chief of Police, has generated a positive atmosphere within the overall department.

The Consent Decree is now operational ending five years of complex litigation and restraint on functional recruitment of police personnel. As a result of the decree, the San Francisco Police Department will not only increase its officers' strength to 1689, but will reflect the diversity of our city.

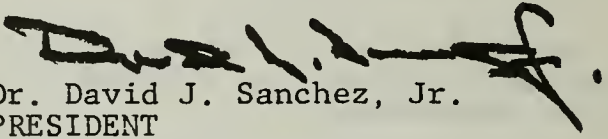
Our Academy and Field Training Programs are based on standards of excellence to insure only the highest caliber of police officers. The department has undertaken on-going assessments and evaluations of both candidates and staff to insure accountability within all training components. Our educational efforts have been designated as a model program in the State of California by the California Peace Officers Standards and Training Division of law enforcement agencies.

Of further importance is the fact that San Francisco had the lowest increase in its volume of index crimes of any major city in California in 1979. We believe active support and participation of San Franciscans during this period greatly contributed to the reported decrease. The department will continue to encourage active citizen participation in the S.A.F.E., P.A.L., and other programs as well as on-going communications with the District Station personnel.

Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Mayor of San Francisco
City Hall
Page 2
November 1, 1980

The Commission will continue to insure that the department maintains its standard of excellence both in concept and implementation of equitable law enforcement. Your awareness of our police programs and efforts and active participation and support as Mayor of this city is essential to the continued growth of the San Francisco Police Department.

Respectfully yours,


Dr. David J. Sanchez, Jr.
PRESIDENT
THE POLICE COMMISSION

DJS/fd

Chief's Report



In 1979 the San Francisco Police Department experienced the initial effects of Proposition 13, and its sworn personnel strength was at a record low. Its ability to provide necessary police services was severely strained by hiring restrictions. All of these factors, coupled with a delay in promotional appointments, generated a feeling of low morale.

The personnel problems have since been resolved by the signing of a Federal Consent Decree, litigation that resulted in the hiring of additional officers and appointing others to supervisory positions.

In 1979, a Mayor, whose law enforcement priorities coincide with the Department's, was elected, and several administrative changes resulted. At the direction of the Police Commission, I was chosen to be the new Chief of Police. I then selected six experienced senior members as Deputy Chiefs and Commanders to direct the operations of the Department, and to provide the leadership necessary to carry out my administrative objectives.

My top priority is to decrease the incidents of on-street crime by increasing the visibility of our patrol force. I will assign more officers to the district stations for foot patrol duty as soon as sufficient numbers of recruits graduate from the Police Academy. I also intend to increase the strength of our Park and Beach unit and the Solo Motorcycle unit.

Our purchases of new equipment will be limited by budgetary constraints, but I expect the effects of these limitations will be offset by the recruitment and training of highly-qualified officers.

The ultimate goal of my administration is to make our Department both responsive and responsible to community needs.

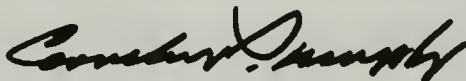

CORNELIUS P. MURPHY
Chief of Police

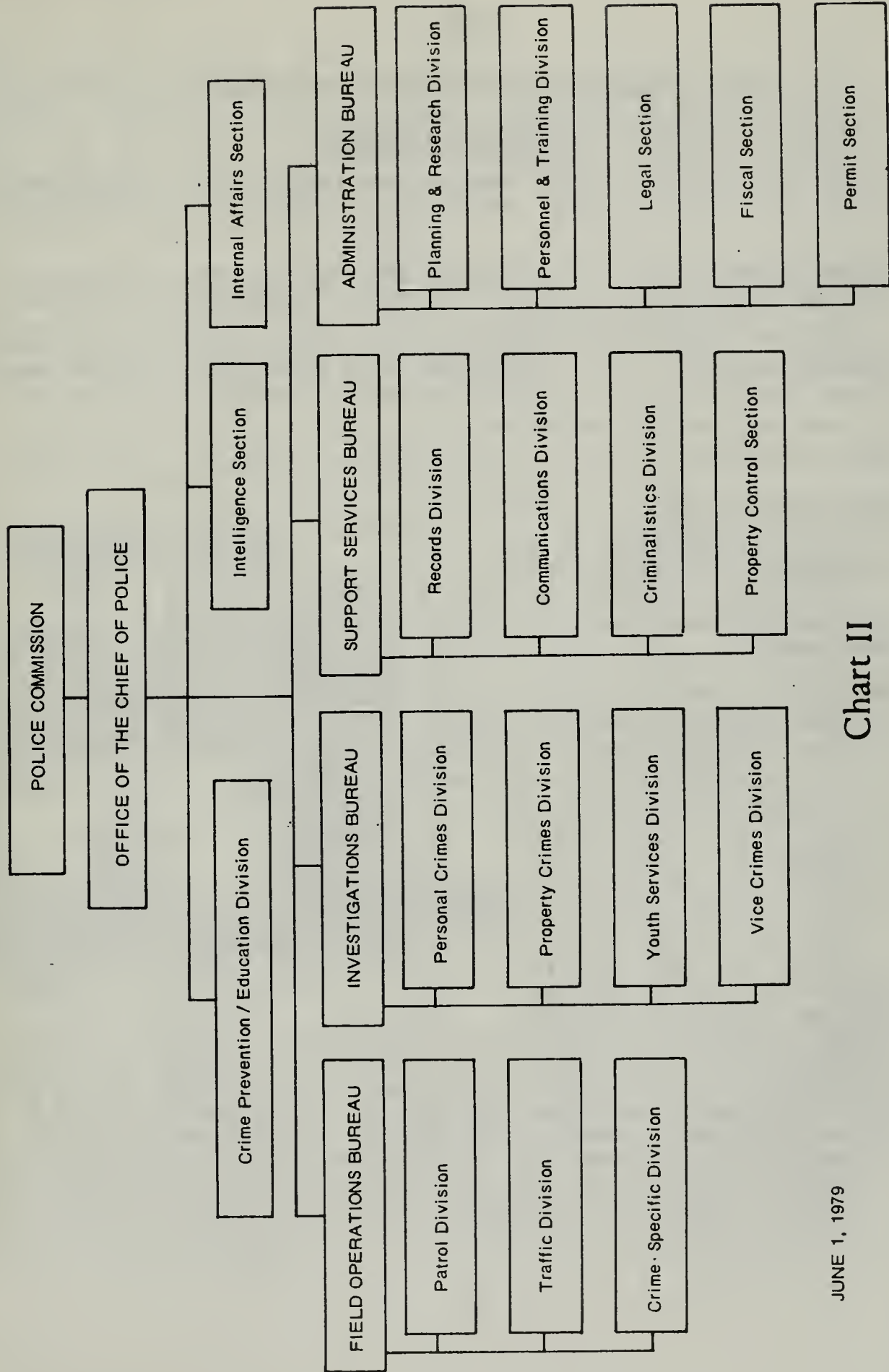
Chart I

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL AS OF AUGUST 1, 1979

	<u>Exempt</u>	<u>Capt.</u>	<u>Lieut.</u>	<u>Sgt.</u>	<u>Inspector/ Ass't Insp.</u>	<u>Police Officer</u>	<u>Total</u>
Office of the Chief							
Chief's Office Staff	1	1	0	0	1/0	2	5
Police Commission	0	0	0	1	0/0	0	1
Intelligence	0	0	1	2	7/2	11	23
Internal Affairs	0	1	2	14	3/1	1	22
Legal Office	0	0	0	1	2/1	2	6
Crime Prevention Educ.	0	0	2	0	0	5	7
Sub Total							64
Administration Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
*Personnel and Training	0	1	1	5	2/0	24	33
Planning and Research	0	0	1	2	0	9	12
Fiscal Section	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Permits Section	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
Sub Total							52
Field Operations Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	2	1	0	0	0	2	5
Field Training Office	0	0	1	2	0	1	4
Patrol Division							
Central District	0	1	3	12	0	102	118
Southern District	0	1	4	12	0	65	82
Southeast District	0	1	4	12	0	68	85
Mission District	0	1	4	13	0	91	109
Northern District	0	1	4	15	0	114	134
Park District	0	1	3	12	0	66	82
Richmond District	0	1	4	12	0	60	77
Ingleside District	0	1	3	11	0	75	90
Taraval District	0	1	3	11	0	55	70
Crime Specific Taskforce	0	1	2	9	0	66	78
Municipal Transit Force	0	0	1	2	0	7	10
Traffic Division	1	1	4	16	7/4	79	112
Sub Total							1056
Investigations Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Personal Crimes Division	0	1	4	0	54/13	0	72
Property Crimes Division	0	1	5	1	59/9	6	81
Vice Crimes Division	0	1	2	3	11/2	34	53
Youth Service Division	0	0	1	3	5/2	13	24
Sub Total							232
Support Services Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Records Division	0	1	6	4	0	27	38
Criminalistics	1	0	0	0	9/0	10	20
Property Control	0	0	1	0	0	11	12
Communications	0	1	2	7	0	14	24
Sub Total							96
Total Sworn	8	20	70	184	160/34	1024	1500
Total Civilian							815
TOTAL PERSONNEL							2315

*Includes recruits-in-training and sworn personnel who are sick or disabled during this period

**SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT
ORGANIZATION CHART**



JUNE 1, 1979

Chart II

Table I

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

OPERATING BUDGET

	Fiscal Year 1977-1978	Fiscal Year 1978-1979	Fiscal Year 1979-1980
Police Salaries	\$36,653,969	\$37,313,176	\$40,899,754
Civilian Salaries	7,012,740	8,198,308	8,376,664
<hr/>			
Total Salaries	43,666,709	45,511,484	49,276,418
Fringe Benefits	28,915,583	31,968,748	41,466,053
<hr/>			
Total Labor Costs	72,582,292	77,480,232	90,742,471
Contractual Services and Current Expenses	655,807	762,595	781,917
Equipment and Supplies	1,626,404	1,717,402	1,951,942
Services of Other Departments	2,093,367	2,363,463	2,392,973
Special Programs	239,772	287,134	765,701
<hr/>			
TOTAL	\$77,197,642	\$82,610,826	\$96,635,004

WORKLOAD DATA

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>Percentage Change</u>
Requests for Police Service	489,310	441,779	-9.7%
Criminal Incidents Reported	111,368	112,774	+1.3
Traffic Accidents Reported	19,699	18,354	-6.8
Arrests Made	68,148	62,990	-7.6
Criminal Incidents Cleared	36,259	33,725	-7.0
Value of Property Recovered	\$10,788,967	\$10,903,932	+1.1
Parking Citations Issued	1,702,167	1,921,959	+12.9
Moving Violations Cited	97,276	78,234	-19.6

The City and County of San Francisco is located on a 47.5 square mile peninsula. The City has a resident population of 625,000, which is swelled to nearly 1,000,000 by commuters and visitors. The City is divided into nine patrol districts, each with its own police station. All other functions of the Department, with the exception of the Police Academy and the Firing Range, are centralized at the Hall of Justice, 850 Bryant St., San Francisco, 94103.

There are four Bureaus in the Department: Field Operations, Investigations, Support Services, and Administration, each headed by a Deputy Chief. Four specialized divisions (Crime Prevention, Intelligence, Internal Affairs, and Consent Decree) report directly to the Chief of police. The work of these units is described on the pages that follow.

FIELD OPERATIONS BUREAU



The FIELD OPERATIONS BUREAU comprises the major uniformed contingent of the San Francisco Police Department. The Bureau consists of four divisions: Patrol, Crime Specific, Traffic, Muni Transit, and a Field Training Program. Bureau Headquarters is responsible for planning and directing more than 1400 officers and civilians who patrol the streets of the City and respond to citizens' calls for assistance. Officers patrolled 2,731,990 miles during the year and answered 427,394 calls for service, despite serious personnel

shortages resulting from the hiring freeze arising out of the Consent Decree litigation.

The Patrol Division consists of the officers assigned to nine district stations throughout the City. Each station is responsible for policing its area and responding to calls for service 24 hours every day of the year. Additionally, patrol officers are involved in traffic enforcement, preventive patrol, and street crimes apprehension. During the year, Patrol Division officers issued 211,686 moving and parking traffic citations and made 26,340 arrests. A map showing police district boundaries and a table of reported offenses by police district follow on pages 9 and 10.

The Field Training Program provides an extensive on-the-job training experience for graduates of the Police Academy. During the 14 week program, all recruit officers are trained and evaluated at a district station in order to ensure that those who complete the program meet the rigorous standards of full street duty. Further, the instructors themselves are given advanced training, which not only increases their own knowledge of the latest law enforcement techniques, but also produces better qualified recruit officers.

The Crime Specific Division consists of specialized units which support the Patrol Division in the suppression of on-street crimes. During the year, members of the Division made 6,102 arrests, responded to 200 crowd disturbances, and made 52 Specialized Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) calls without injury to citizens or officers

The specialized units are: The Honda Patrol Unit, which patrols high crime rate areas and inaccessible areas of parks throughout the City.

The Mounted Unit, patrols Golden Gate Park and special events, Civic Center, Union Square, and Fisherman's Wharf, on horseback.

The Explosive Ordnance Unit successfully responded to 67 calls concerning found explosives or explosive devices during the year. The unit utilizes the most recent technology, including a remote control robot, to disarm explosives.

The Traffic Division enforces traffic regulations, investigates traffic accidents, and controls vehicular traffic in the City. During the year, traffic personnel issued 1,732,512 parking and 30,786 moving citations, and investigated 7,570 accidents, including Hit and Run offenses. The Division is also responsible for traffic surveys, taxicab regulation, and noise abatement.

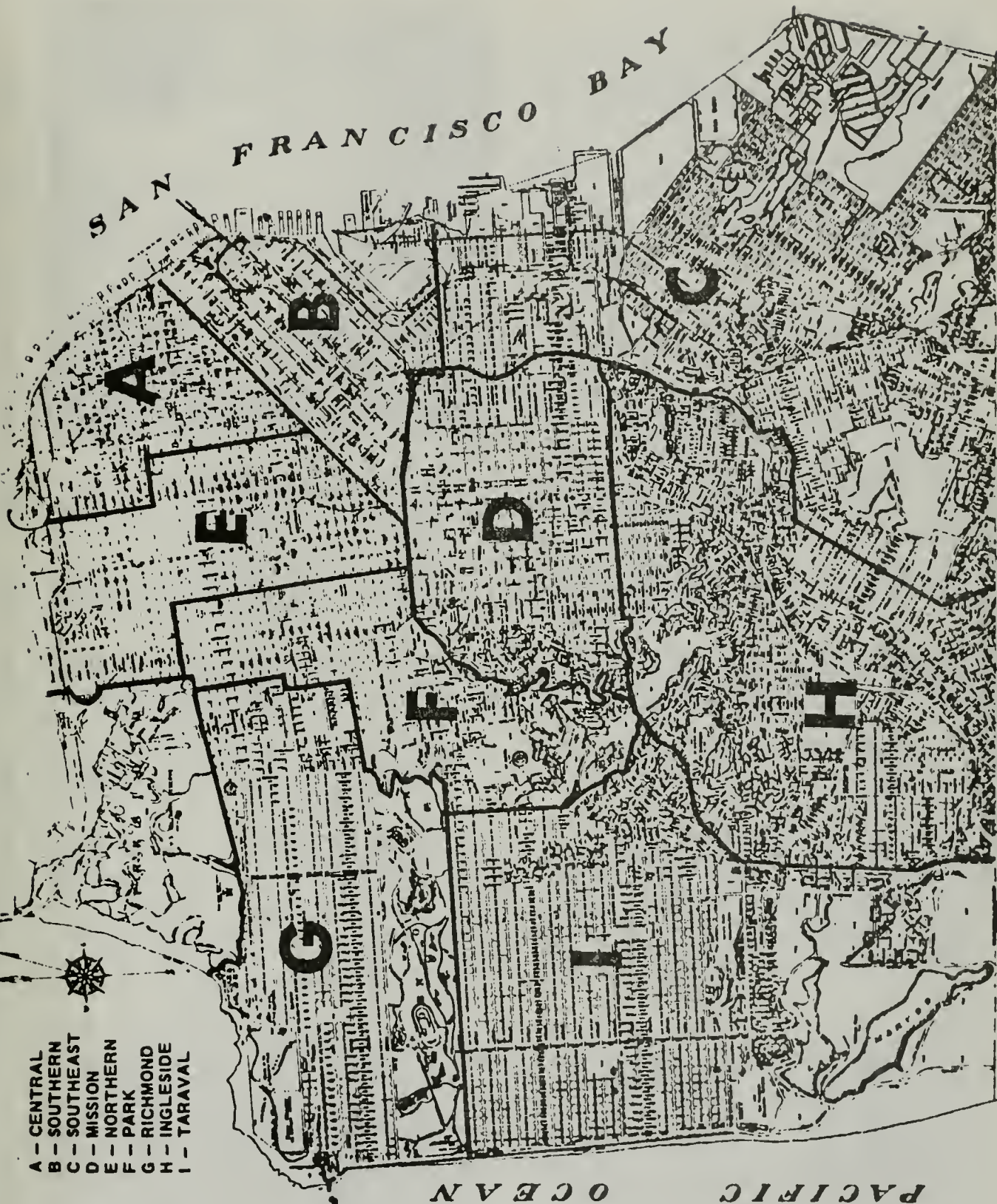
The Muni Transit Division is composed of 10 officers and the 100 civilian Transit Officers they supervise. The unarmed officers are stationed in buses and streetcars and loading platforms of the Muni system; they were successful in reversing the trend of rising numbers of criminal incidents on the Muni.

As additional officers are graduated from the Field Training Program, the strength of the Honda, Mounted and Solo Motorcycle Units will be increased, and more officers will be assigned to foot patrol, in order to make the services of the Department more effective and more visible.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY

GOLDEN GATE

- A - CENTRAL
- B - SOUTHERN
- C - SOUTHEAST
- D - MISSION
- E - NORTHERN
- F - PARK
- G - RICHMOND
- H - INGLESIDE
- I - TARAVAL



PACIFIC OCEAN

MAP OF SAN FRANCISCO WITH POLICE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

Table II

1979 REPORTED OFFENSES BY DISTRICT

PART I CRIMES	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	UNK
MURDER-NON-NEG MAN.	21	11	13	16	25	8	3	15	6	4
NEG. MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE	73	54	61	81	124	87	52	58	25	82
ROBBERY	976	624	644	854	1641	744	317	515	257	199
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	554	344	364	682	638	307	123	352	148	123
BURGLARY	3020	1272	1455	2660	2844	1767	1117	1948	1078	266
LARCENY	7415	3955	1829	3644	5507	2631	2339	2198	2007	2322
AUTO THEFT	1076	917	978	1390	1252	739	498	1054	531	396
TOTAL PART I	13135	7177	5334	9327	12031	6283	4679	6140	4052	3392
PART II CRIMES										
OTHER ASSAULTS	1041	658	619	1086	1207	587	317	605	375	191
FORGERY/COUNTERFEITING	287	152	43	83	139	69	30	62	48	41
WORTHLESS CHECKS	285	113	47	113	169	80	79	83	80	27
EMBEZZLEMENT	51	39	9	18	31	12	14	21	10	7
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	145	68	39	113	153	47	13	39	13	16
WEAPONS, CARRYING	334	119	160	336	362	93	63	150	63	46
SEX OFFENSES (EX RAPE & PROS)	58	47	62	82	97	57	63	68	71	54
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	72	30	106	122	79	82	33	88	40	30
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	853	511	844	1285	1076	701	662	1179	929	236
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	5595	1891	1093	3672	4113	1470	913	1342	1053	565
TOTAL PART II	8721	3628	3022	6910	7426	3198	2187	3637	2682	1213
GRAND TOTAL	21856	10805	8356	16237	19457	9481	6866	9777	6734	4605

INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU



The INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU is responsible for the suppression of crime and for the detection and apprehension of persons involved in crime or contemplated crime. It prepares cases for presentation to the Courts, and it oversees the recovery of stolen property. The 232 officers assigned to the Bureau work in one of four divisions:

The work of the Personal Crimes Division is performed by four details:

Homicide not only investigates actual homicide cases, but it also investigates all police

officer-involved shooting cases, deaths of persons in custody, cases in which questionable deaths occurred, and miscellaneous death-related incidents. Although homicide investigations are becoming increasingly complex, due to factors such as reluctant witnesses, transient victims, court decisions, etc., the Detail investigated 345 of the 934 cases received and cleared 335 (97%) including 85 of the 123 actual homicides.

Sex Crimes investigates, apprehends and prepares for prosecution cases of forcible sexual assault. In 1979, 1,328 of the 1,361 cases received by the Detail were investigated, and 556 (42%) were cleared.

Robbery received 8,416 cases, assigned 3,139 for investigation, and cleared 1,497 (48%).

The remaining work of the Division is performed by the General Work Detail; it investigates arson cases, fugitive cases, and a variety of other crimes against persons, including assault, kidnapping, mayhem, and other incidents falling outside the responsibility of other units. The Detail received 18,709 cases in 1979, of which 8,078 were investigated, and 3,714 (46%) were cleared.

The Property Crimes Division is responsible for the work of five separate sections. All vehicle thefts, vehicles impounded without identification, auto embezzlements, and the regulation of vehicle-related business (e.g. rental agencies, wreckers) are the responsibility of the Auto Theft Section. The vehicle theft rate was up 5% over 1978, and thefts from vehicles was up by 35%. In 1979, 28,252 cases were received by the Section, and 2,472 were actively investigated; 1,546 (62.5%) of them were cleared.

The Fraud Section investigates cases involving credit cards, checks, shoplifting, bunco, pickpockets, etc. During 1979, the Section increased its surveillance and arrest activities in stores and on public transportation. It received 11,670 cases, assigned 3,926 and cleared 1,747 (44.5%).

The Burglary Section received 23,760 burglary and related theft cases, of which it investigated 3,782 and cleared 2,873 (76%). The Section recovered \$1,091,743 in stolen property.

The inspection and regulation of San Francisco's 1,200 second-hand dealers, 34 gun dealers, 24 pawnbrokers, and 11 scrap metal dealers is accomplished by the Pawn/Property Section. The Section inspected 400 secondhand dealers who had never been inspected before 1979. Of the 1,808 cases received, 1168 were assigned for investigation, and 426 (36.5%) were cleared.

The Property Management Project, funded by a federal grant, operated an antifencing program in two storefronts; it also investigated trafficking in stolen food stamps. During the year, 131 arrests were made, and stolen property in the amount of \$1,965,586 was recovered.

The Youth Services Division handles criminal investigations in which juveniles are either perpetrators or victims of crime. Of necessity, the Section is largely involved in criminal investigations, but it also devotes considerable time and effort to crime prevention activities. It investigates crimes of violence, missing persons, and child abuse, and it also maintains liaison with Juvenile Court. Including 511 bicycle cases, it investigated all of the 4,167 cases assigned to it, and cleared 3,093 (74%).

The Vice Crimes Division is made up of two sections. Prostitution and Gambling is concerned with street prostitution, pimping, prostitution-related felonies, pornography and gambling. Complaints about prostitution in high problem areas were reduced by 30% because of vigorous enforcement; complaints about gambling experienced a decline as well. The Section made over 3,700 prostitution-related arrests and 403 gambling arrests, 300 more than in the preceding year. It investigated 94 pimping cases, of which 50 resulted in prosecution and 25 in conviction.

The Narcotic Section is the Bureau's main arm in combatting drug problems in the City. It concerns itself primarily with drug trafficking on the 1,984 cases, arrested 2,191 individuals. Additionally, it investigated 507 complaints.

SUPPORT SERVICES BUREAU



The SUPPORT SERVICES BUREAU consists of the Records Division, the Communications Division, the Criminalistics Division and the Property Control Section. There were 96 officers and 253 civilians in the Bureau in 1979.

Bureau Headquarters coordinates and directs the activities and functions of the Support Services Bureau's Divisions and Sections. It also manages the Department's vehicle fleet of 423 marked and unmarked sedans, 177 three-wheel parking control vehicles, 104 two-wheel motorcycles, scooters and trail bikes, and 29 vans, wagons and trucks.

The Communications Division provides telephone switchboard services for all of the elements of the criminal justice agencies in the Hall of Justice. Over 476,000 calls were routed to police communications dispatchers. Dispatchers processed more than 926,000 radio calls. The Division began training and equipment purchases in 1979 for the Citywide 911 emergency telephone system, which is scheduled for inauguration in 1981.

The Record Division processes Incident Reports and records, serves arrest warrants, and arranges for prisoner transportation and processes permit requests.

The Files Section receives all incident reports from both citizens and officers. In 1979, it entered 195,887 reports into the Department's automated data bank. The Section processed 2,098,030 traffic citations. It also furnished copies of reports that generated \$107,550 in fees.

The Identification Section initiates and updates criminal history records of persons arrested in the City; 30,858 separate entries were made in 1979. The Section fingerprints arrested persons and all applicants for City employment, and it also generates court appearance calendars.

The Warrant Section received 43,871 criminal warrants and entered the data into a computerized bank, and it cleared 30,000. More than 76,000 traffic warrants were served through a "mail-out" program. Another facet of the Section's activities is transportation of prisoners held in other jurisdictions on San Francisco-issued arrest warrants. Prisoners so held,

are picked up by officers assigned to the Section or transported back to the City under contract. In 1979, 1,800 suspects were returned to San Francisco.

The Court Liaison Unit of the Section is responsible for subpoena processing of officers in court proceedings (27,000 in 1979).

The Criminalistics Division is composed of three units: The Crime Lab, the Photo Lab and the Field Evidence Technician Unit.

The Crime Lab performed 4,043 laboratory analyses of seized narcotic evidence last year. It also performed 721 examinations of firearms, blood, and chemical evidence.

The Photo Lab contacts the proofs and prints pictures of injuries and evidence that its staff or the staff of other agencies has taken. It also designs and mounts exhibits. During the year, the Photo Lab processed 26,666 evidentiary photographs and 165,000 mug shots. It also processed 2,944 special photographs.

The Field Evidence Technician Unit responds to crime scenes to collect physical evidence and take photographs. They responded to 9,816 crime scenes last year.

The Property Control Section receives, stores and issues supplies and equipment to members and units of the Department. It also inventories found and evidentiary property. In 1979, 27,321 parcels of property were booked; 19,600 were used in developing prosecutions, and 4,668 returned to their owners. Auctions of unclaimed property produced \$47,376 for the City. During the year, staff assigned to the Section transported and set up crowd control equipment (e.g. barrier, ropes, etc.) for 11 special events.

The Garage Section is responsible for the operation of the motor pool and manages the Hall of Justice Garage.

ADMINISTRATION BUREAU



The ADMINISTRATION BUREAU'S responsibilities include hiring and training police personnel, budget preparation, accounting, payroll, written directives and crime analysis. It issues permits to the public and provides legal counsel to the Department. Fifty-eight officers and 43 civilians performed the work of the Bureau's two divisions and three sections.

The Planning and Research Division prepares the Department's operating and capital improvement budgets, issues written directives, performs research analyses, coordinates

data-processing and computer systems with other governmental agencies, and produces forms and original graphic art for the entire Department. In 1979, the Division prepared and published 272 bulletins and orders, staffed 699 requests for services, and printed 3,321 jobs for general departmental use. The Division also supervised the purchase of police uniforms and equipment, and the repair, maintenance and improvement of police facilities. Among the major projects worked on were the Department's Disaster Plan, a Manpower Allocation Study, District Boundaries, Vehicle Tows, and the 911 Emergency Plan.

The Personnel and Training Division recruits, hires and trains all police personnel.

The Personnel Section investigates the background of applicants and hires police employees. During 1979, over 650 sworn and civilian applicants were processed, which resulted in the hiring of 489 sworn and civilian employees. The Section keeps records and processes all assignments, transfers, promotions, terminations, and retirements of all personnel, and it maintains liaison with the Civil Service Commission. The Personnel Sergeant's Office maintains contact with sick and disabled members, the Police Surgeon, and the Retirement Board. The office processed 766 incidents and claims for disability, and reviewed the medical records of 436 applicants for promotion in 1979. Because of its close contact with sick and disabled members, the office reduced the number of members on disability leave and the number of days off per injury by 50%.

The Police Academy provided training for 1,376 police personnel, including 114 recruits, 158 advanced officers, and 118 supervisory officers. The figure includes 157 officers who enrolled in outside specialized training courses, and 378

limited peace officers and personnel employed by other City agencies. The Academy has been commended by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training for its exemplary training program.

The Pistol Range qualified 150 recruits (147 the first time through the course) and requalified 3,146 officers in 1979. State-approved firearms training was also provided to 784 members of other agencies and to civilian security guards. The Range also inventories and maintains all Department firearms and teargas.

The Legal Section has three basic functions: The attorneys in the Legal Unit provide direct and immediate counsel to the Chief and Department administrators. In 1979, staff processed 499 work assignments in addition to required court appearances. The Investigation Unit investigates civil claims and lawsuits filed against the Department or individual members; the Unit provided the investigative basis to defend 63 lawsuits and to answer 907 damage claims. It also handled specialized investigations arising out of Federal sex, age, and racial discrimination litigation. The Staff Support Unit prepared staff work for Bureau heads, established liaison with other agencies, arranged details for officers responding to subpoenas, etc. Total work assignments for the Section were 1,163, an increase of 37.9% over 1978.

The Permit Section is responsible for licensing and regulating various classes of enterprises in the City. It also prepares fee studies, and, in conjunction with the Legal Section, drafts regulations for approval by the Chief of Police and the Board of Supervisors, and conducts Chief's hearings on permit matters. It maintains files on 14,000 active permits. In 1979, the Section processed 3,600 permit applications, generated \$35,000 in revenue, and held 52 hearings.

The Fiscal Section, monitors and maintains records on the expenditure of a budget of nearly \$95,000,000, including State and Federal grants and supplemental appropriations for salary and Retirement System contribution adjustments. The Section's activities are closely coordinated with the Controller's office to ensure accuracy of fund balances. Time rolls, indicating salaries, overtime, vacations, etc., for 2,500 employees are prepared by the Section. It also prepares purchase requisitions for equipment, materials and services needed in the Department's operations, and it administers the Department's revolving and contingency funds.

UNITS REPORTING TO THE CHIEF



Four units of the Department, (Internal Affairs, Intelligence, Crime Prevention, and Consent Decree), report directly to the Chief of Police.

Citizens complaints against Department personnel are investigated by the Internal Affairs Bureau. The purpose of the investigations is to protect the public against acts of misconduct by police personnel, and to protect personnel from invalid charges made by the public. A further purpose is that the results of investigations may lead to a reevaluation of Department policies

and procedures. Officers assigned to the Bureau contact all available witnesses and examine relevant evidence prior to making one of four recommendations to the Chief of Police: unfounded, exonerated, sustained or not sustained. In 1979, 1,247 complaints were filed with the Bureau, 1,150 cases were completed, and approximately 12% were found to have merit and sustained.

The Consent Decree Division was established in October, 1979 as a result of an order issued by Federal Court Judge Robert Peckham. The Division was charged with the execution of the City's obligation resulting from the Consent Decree settlement of the Officer's for Justice, et al., v. San Francisco Civil Service Commission. The first major task of the division was to create mechanisms necessary to recruit for and administer the entry level Police Office examination on a continuous basis. Prior to the beginning of test administration, several pre-examination training programs were offered cooperatively by the Department, employee associations and community groups. The Consent Decree program also has responsibility for retention of recruits appointed from 1979 lists. These services include remedial classroom training, counseling, and other services necessary to assist recruits succeed during their training period. The 1980 program will include continuing recruitment and administration of examinations, as well as development and administration of the first new Captain's examination since 1973. The success of the Consent Decree program to date reflects the Department's strong commitment to voluntary affirmative action efforts.

The Intelligence Division is the Department's information gathering body, consisting of three separate units. The Special Investigations Unit has the responsibility of obtaining

and analyzing information on individuals and organizations with a record of, or known propensity for, violence and civil disorder.

The Gang Task Force monitors the activities of adult and youth gangs in order to prevent, and assist in solving, gang-type criminal problems. It is a resource used continually by other agencies and police departments. The Task Force includes members who are fluent in many languages spoken in the City.

The Intelligence Unit gathers information on demonstrations, threats against elected and appointed officials, and organized crime activity. It also provides protection for visiting dignitaries. During the year, the three units were involved in nearly 1,900 separate surveillances and investigations.

The emphasis of the Crime Prevention and Education Division is training citizens and businesses how to minimize the likelihood of becoming victims of crime. During the year, officers assigned to the Division made 1,579 security surveys, attended 319 block club meetings in private homes, and delivered 285 safety presentations to community and business groups. Additionally, they made 40 radio and television presentations.

Project S.A.F.E., the federally-funded civilian arm of the Division, organized 677 block club meetings in 172 new areas of the City.

The Senior Escort Program, employing 75 civilians, provided 34,735 individual protective escorts to handicapped and elderly persons without a single instance of injury or theft. The Program also made more than 15,000 reassurance telephone calls to its clients.

Table III

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF CRIME

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	% CHANGE 1978/1979
PART I CRIMES						
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	135	131	142	119	112	- 5.9
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	77	38	28	1	0	-100.0
RAPE, FORCIBLE & ASSAULT TO	547	619	596	583	664	+ 13.9
ROBBERY	5689	6628	5422	6508	6694	+ 2.9
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	2765	3385	3209	3300	3571	+ 8.2
BURGLARY	17508	21992	19256	18030	17255	- 4.3
LARCENY	29268	34349	32177	32876	33943	+ 3.2
AUTO THEFT	8606	10186	10631	8944	8506	- 4.9
TOTAL PART I CRIMES	64596	77328	71461	70361	70745	+ 0.5
PART II CRIMES						
OTHER ASSAULTS	4790	4901	5017	5834	6658	+ 14.1
FORGERY, COUNTERFEITING	864	1086	751	773	941	+ 21.7
WORTHLESS CHECKS	486	132	856	1179	1055	- 10.5
EMBEZZLEMENTS	924	940	420	208	193	- 7.2
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	934	837	602	612	640	+ 4.6
WEAPONS, CARRYING	952	1108	1568	1705	1714	+ 0.5
SEX OFFENSES (EX RAPE & PROS)	1206	566	588	561	619	+ 10.3
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	230	195	253	387	415	+ 7.2
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	7651	6960	6853	7110	8271	+ 16.3
MISCELLANEOUS	12943	15442	16999	22628	21523	- 4.9
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	30980	32167	33907	40997	42029	+ 2.5
GRAND TOTAL	95575	109495	105368	111358	112774	+ 1.3

IN 1979, THERE WAS A 0.5% INCREASE (FROM 70,361 TO 70,745) IN THE VOLUME OF PART I CRIMES COMPARED TO 1978. RAPE INCREASED 13.9% (FROM 583 TO 664), ROBBERY INCREASED 2.9% (FROM 6,508 TO 6,694), AGGRAVATED ASSAULT INCREASED 8.2% (FROM 3,300 TO 3,571), AND LARCENY INCREASED 3.2% (FROM 32,876 TO 33,943). HOWEVER, HOMICIDE DECREASED 5.9% (FROM 119 TO 112), BURGLARY DECREASED 4.3% (FROM 18,030 TO 17,255), AND AUTO THEFT DECREASED 4.9% (FROM 8,944 TO 8,506).

Table IV

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF PERSONS ARRESTED (DETAINED)

TYPE OF ARREST	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	% CHANGE 1978/1979
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	102	85	130	85	93	+ 9.4 %
NEG. MANSLAUGHTER	14	7	10	24	14	- 41.7 %
RAPE	244	205	173	179	176	- 1.8 %
ROBBERY	1293	1284	1141	1219	1285	+ 5.4 %
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1502	1509	1405	1593	1768	+ 11.0 %
BURGLARY	1883	1902	1524	1698	1810	+ 6.6 %
LARCENY	4266	4750	5840	5427	4280	- 26.8 %
AUTO THEFT	763	690	759	834	743	- 10.9 %
TOTAL PART I	10067	10432	10982	11059	10169	- 8.0 %
PART II CRIMES						
OTHER ASSAULTS	1609	1573	1580	1920	1942	+ 1.1 %
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	151	108	95	122	117	- 4.1 %
WORTHLESS CHECKS	75	91	57	59	71	+ 20.3 %
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	1488	1291	1035	1123	1280	+ 14.0 %
WEAPONS, CARRYING	1207	1316	1482	1551	1473	- 5.0 %
SEX OFFENSES	264	266	354	299	372	+ 24.4 %
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILDREN	69	43	34	39	57	+ 46.2 %
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	1017	1131	1315	1269	1562	+ 23.1 %
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	3654	2987	4041	6404	4625	- 27.8 %
DRUNK	14337	12407	11261	16007	16167	+ 1.0 %
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	3182	2699	2503	2660	1881	- 29.3 %
PROSTITUTION	1154	1578	2872	1900	1778	- 6.4 %
NARCOTICS	2808	2244	2871	3262	3524	+ 8.0 %
GAMBLING	154	136	155	260	405	+ 55.8 %
LIQUOR LAWS	176	113	86	174	225	+ 29.3 %
DRUNK DRIVER	1203	991	993	1029	1039	+ 1.0 %
DRUNK IN AUTO	260	246	191	270	274	+ 1.5 %
OTHER TRAFFIC ARRESTS	4140	7004	6694	7703	6905	- 10.4 %
FOR OTHER JURISDICTIONS	2555	1839	1644	1565	1730	+ 10.5 %
MISCELLANEOUS(BENCH WARRENTS)	2500	2629	3104	3816	3909	+ 2.4 %
TOTAL PART II	42003	40692	42692	51432	50317	- 2.2 %

Chart III

ACTUAL OFFENSES

1974 - 1979

Percent Change Over 1974

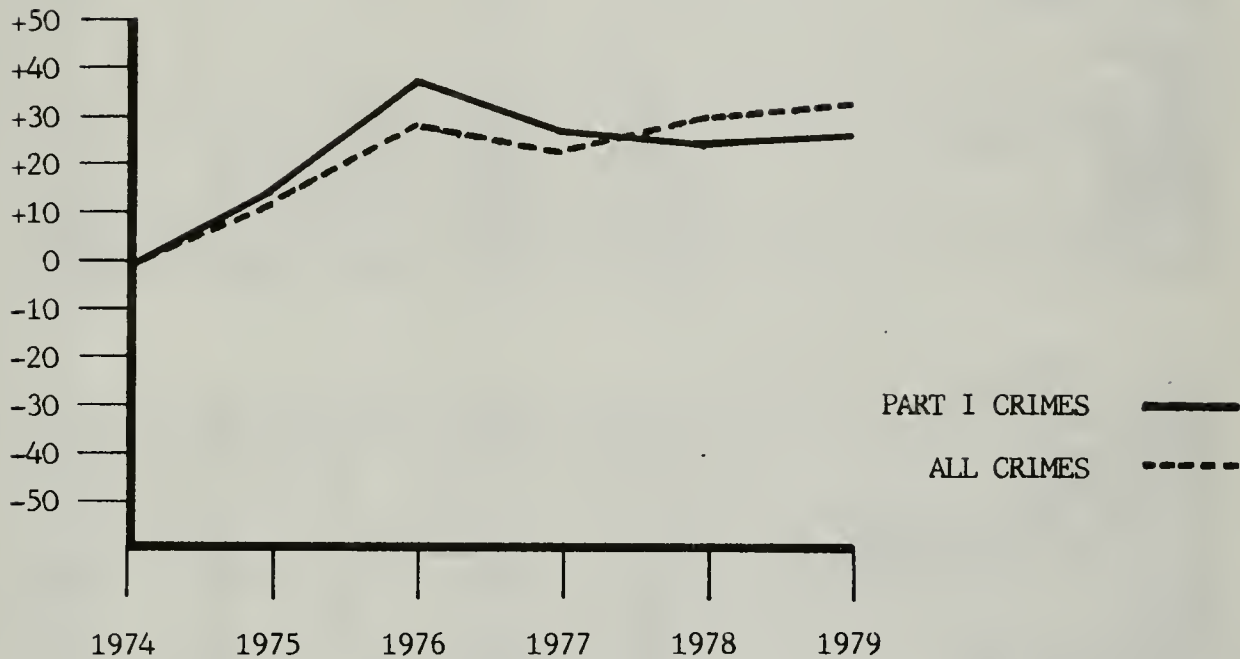


Chart IV

PERSONS ARRESTED (DETAINED)

1974 - 1979

Percent Change Over 1974

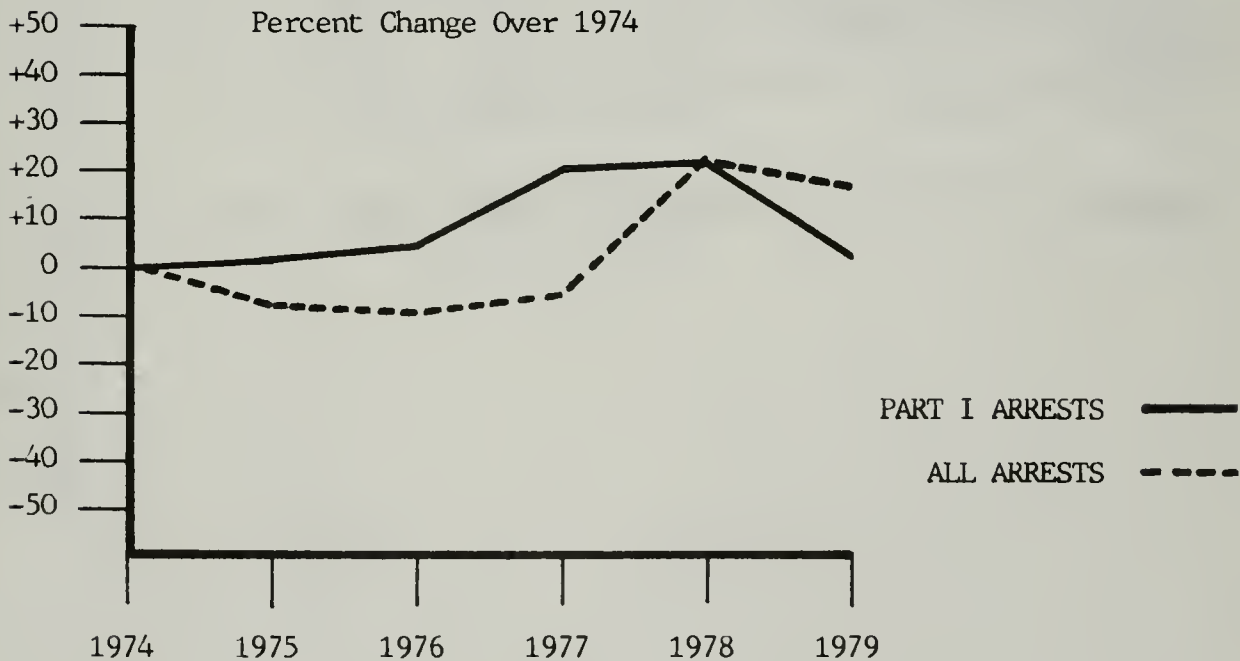


Table V

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF JUVENILE ARRESTS, CITATIONS AND WARNINGS

TYPE OF ARREST	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	% CHANGE 1978/1979
HOMICIDE	6	3	22	8	2	- 75.0 %
RAPE	27	15	19	13	22	+ 69.2 %
ROBBERY	619	370	253	339	312	- 8.0 %
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	290	252	178	197	233	+ 18.3 %
BURGLARY	926	783	649	680	667	- 1.9 %
LARCENY	1628	1435	1531	1541	1242	- 19.4 %
AUTO THEFT	524	437	478	436	354	- 18.8 %
TOTAL PART I	4020	3295	3130	3214	2832	- 11.9 %
PART II CRIMES						
ASSAULT ALL OTHER	410	342	299	291	265	- 8.9 %
WEAPONS, LAWS	147	159	185	139	182	+ 30.9 %
SEX OFFENSES	16	17	16	10	10	0.0 %
DRUNK DRIVING	6	5	8	5	4	- 20.0 %
HIT AND RUN (NON-INJURY)	1	4	2	19	8	- 57.9 %
TRAFFIC (EXCLUDING TRAFFIC)	3976	2601	3113	3416	3020	- 11.6 %
ARSON	11	6	14	23	3	- 87.0 %
NARCOTICS LAWS	182	143	140	192	209	+ 8.9 %
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	471	360	451	400	514	+ 28.5 %
DISTURBING THE PEACE	237	142	107	118	117	- 0.8 %
LIQUOR LAWS	96	63	59	102	107	+ 4.9 %
TRUANCY	65	25	15	3	3	0.0 %
RUNAWAY	445	470	397	240	146	- 39.2 %
INCORRIGIBLE	427	436	209	161	133	- 17.4 %
LOITERING (INCLUDING CURFEW)	296	285	249	314	393	+ 25.2 %
TRANSIENTS (OUT OF STATE)	4	2	0	0	0	0.0 %
ALL OTHER	1268	804	696	774	824	+ 6.5 %
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	8058	5864	5960	6207	5938	- 4.3 %
GRAND TOTAL	12078	9159	9090	9421	8770	- 6.9 %

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ANNUAL REPORT

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OFFICE OF
THE POLICE COMMISSION
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

HALL OF JUSTICE
850 BRYANT STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94103

R. DAVID J. SANCHEZ, JR., President
NE McKASKLE MURPHY, Vice-President
DALY, Commissioner
FRED J. NELDER, Commissioner
JRL A. TOLER, Commissioner

LIEUTENANT WILLIE E. FRAZIER
Secretary

September 3, 1982

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Mayor of San Francisco
Room 200 City Hall
San Francisco, California, 94102

Dear Mayor Feinstein:

In presenting this Annual Report to you on the activities of the San Francisco Police Department during Fiscal Year 1981-1982, The Police Commission notes with pride the accomplishments of the men and women of the Department and their responsiveness to community needs and concerns.

During the past year, the Commission again took note of the community's expressed wishes for greater civilian involvement in the review of citizen complaints against police officers. It held a series of extensive public hearings on the matter, the outcomes of which were the appointment of its own Staff Investigator and the development of procedures for hearing appeals from citizens not satisfied with the findings of Internal Affairs Bureau investigations.

In January, 1982, the Superbowl Victory Celebration showed shortcomings in the ability of the department to police large scale demonstrations and rallies. As a result, the Commission undertook a comprehensive review of the department's readiness and ability to deal with huge scale crowds in a positive and uniform manner. Significant results have been achieved as to date; i.e., Police Officer Helmet Identifiers, purchases of ropes and bull horns for various key personnel. Perhaps the most significant has been the authorized employment of an expert consultant in crowd management techniques to provide the department with the expertise needed to prevent and control crowd disorder. To date all officers holding the rank of Captain and above have attended training courses in crowd management, and 36 Sergeants have received POST-certified 40-hour courses as crowd control instructors. The benefits of this program were immediately apparent by virtue of the incident-free second Gay Freedom Day Parade and the Annual Bay to Breakers foot race, attended respectively by 125,000 and 305,000 participants and spectators.

The Commission has continually monitored the department's recruitment program to ensure that the female and ethnic minority composition of the police force moved closer to being representative of the composition of the city. The results, shown in the following table, speak for themselves:

	<u>Females</u>	<u>Blacks</u>	<u>Hispanics</u>	<u>Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans</u>	<u>Combined % of total Force</u>
June, 1979	123	130	94	105	24.4
June, 1982	136	152	147	155	31.4

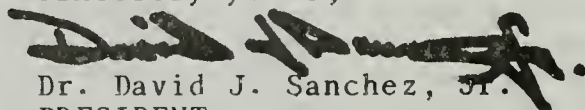
Not apparent in the table is the fact that the attrition rate of recruit officers in both the Academy and Field Training components of the program remains at approximately 25%, which is consistent with the overall standards of excellence the Police Academy has endeavored to maintain.

As an example of its commitment to obtaining and utilizing the most up-to-date law enforcement technology, the Police Commission, is pleased that funding has been acquired for a Fingerprint Computer. When this system is fully operational, it will enable the Crime Laboratory to scan its file of fingerprints and match them with latent prints found at the scene of crimes with immeasurably increased speed and efficiency, thereby enhancing the possibility of arrest and conviction of criminals who would otherwise escape apprehension.

The Police Commission is confident that the administrative and operational changes that it has overseen during the past year are already resulting in an enhanced perception of police services by the community; furthermore we are equally confident that this perception will in turn make for an even more dedicated and effective department. The Commission is particularly appreciative of Chief Cornelius P. Murphy's leadership, manifested by his realistic appraisal of the need for constant training and upgrading of the skills of his senior officers by requiring their participation through in-service training.

Finally, the Commission wants to assure you that it will continue to take a pro-active posture in guaranteeing that the citizens of San Francisco have a police force performing at maximum levels of efficiency and compassion. It again thanks you for your continued participation and enthusiastic cooperation in attaining this goal.

Sincerely yours,



Dr. David J. Sanchez, Jr.
PRESIDENT

THE POLICE COMMISSION

DJS

Chief's Message

Traditionally, our Annual Reports have been limited to noting the significant achievements of the preceding year, and then going on to tabulate operational and crime statistics. This Report does not break from that tradition; the data are included throughout. But it goes a step farther in that, traditionally too, most Reports have shied away from identifying problems, such as the increasing incidence of robberies, that the Department has been unable to solve because it lacked the resources to do so. This Report takes a different tack; it answers the question "What has the Department done with resources?" And it also looks at the problems underlying the accomplishments.

To illustrate: during the past year, we began towing unauthorized vehicles from downtown commercial loading zones, we inaugurated an intensive crowd control training program, and we developed the plans and secured funding for a Computer Assisted Dispatch system. Why did we do those things? Because we identified problems: the problem of traffic congestion caused by double parking in the downtown area, the problem of controlling the movement of a half-million people during the Superbowl Victory Celebration, and the problem of shortening response time to urgent calls for police services throughout the city.

That awareness has helped us see that we cannot meet the community's expectations for a safe environment without full involvement in the community and cooperation of other agencies that provide human services. An example of that involvement is our participation in Operation Contact, a community organization in the Western Addition section of the City which hires underemployed young adults with a history of anti-social behaviors. These young people walk the streets of their neighborhood, wearing distinctively colored jerseys, while providing escort services to residents-at-risk and reporting suspicious occurrences to the police.

One final note about the 1981-1982 Annual Report; it covers the second complete year of our Management By Objectives (MBO) program. Based on the needs and priorities for police services and on the resources allotted to us, MBO has enabled us to set realistic performance objectives and to see the areas in which we have either fallen down or shined.

Sincerely yours,



CORNELIUS P. MURPHY
Chief of Police

Overview



San Francisco is a 45 square mile city located on the northern tip of a peninsula surrounded by San Francisco Bay, the Golden Gate, and the Pacific Ocean. Its form of government is a combined City and County administration, which facilitates the delivery of services to its citizens. On the other hand, providing traffic and other law enforcement services to a resident population of 678,974 that expands to nearly 1,000,000 by the influx of visitors and week-day commuters, is somewhat more difficult. For deployment purposes, the City is divided into nine neighborhood police districts, each with its own station. All other functions of the Department, with the exception of the Police Academy and the Firing Range, are centralized in the Hall of Justice in downtown San Francisco.

The basic goal of the department remains the same as stated in previous Annual Reports; maintaining the social order of the City. In general the City has fared reasonably well in recent years, from a law enforcement vantage point. The recording of progress toward its goal is the purpose of this Report. But in order to understand the obstacles to fully achieving the Department's goal, it is necessary to understand something of the social fabric of the City, and to look at the potential for criminal behavior and for victimization.

It is necessary to understand the environment of crime. The Department's view of the City is more complex than an analysis of crime statistics.

Some isolated data culled from the 1980 census point up the complexity of this environment:

- + 27% of the population was 55 years and older
- + Enrollment in public schools dropped from 88,757 to 57,343 in ten years.
- + 41 % of the nearly 300,000 households were single person households.
- + Two-thirds of the housing stock was renter-occupied.
- + The rental vacancy rate dropped from 3.17% in 1970 to 2.68%.
- + 17,604 people lived in housing units lacking complete plumbing.
- + The median value of an owner occupied, non-condominium housing unit was \$104,000.
- + The divorce rate climbed from 4.93 to 5.24 per 1,000 persons.
- + 27% of the City's families received public assistance (exclusive of MediCal or other Social Security benefits).
- + 61 % of people of voting age were registered to vote, and only 75% of those voted.
- + County Jails were 85% full

If these data say anything, they say that the responsibility for dealing with crime rests on more shoulders than just the Police Department's, and that the Department can't "go it alone;" it has to work actively with other agencies of city government. The name of the game has to be citywide planning.

Other cities and other police departments have recognized the need for that kind of planning. And other cities have social and cultural environments not all that different from San Francisco's. Neither are the methods its Police Department uses to combat crime that unique; despite some innovative techniques, the major thrust of its activities is still traditional patrol work.

What is new is the Department's commitment to evaluating the effectiveness of all that it does to make the City a safer place in which to live and work. Two years ago the Department began to tool up for a Management by Objectives program. It is now a day-to-day reality, and it has become the Department's self-correcting mechanism for improving the delivery of police services. This year's Annual Report lays out the year's accomplishments, compares them with their targets, and suggests a direction for next year.

RESOURCES, ORGANIZATION & WORK OUTPUT

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL (ACTUAL, 06/30/82)

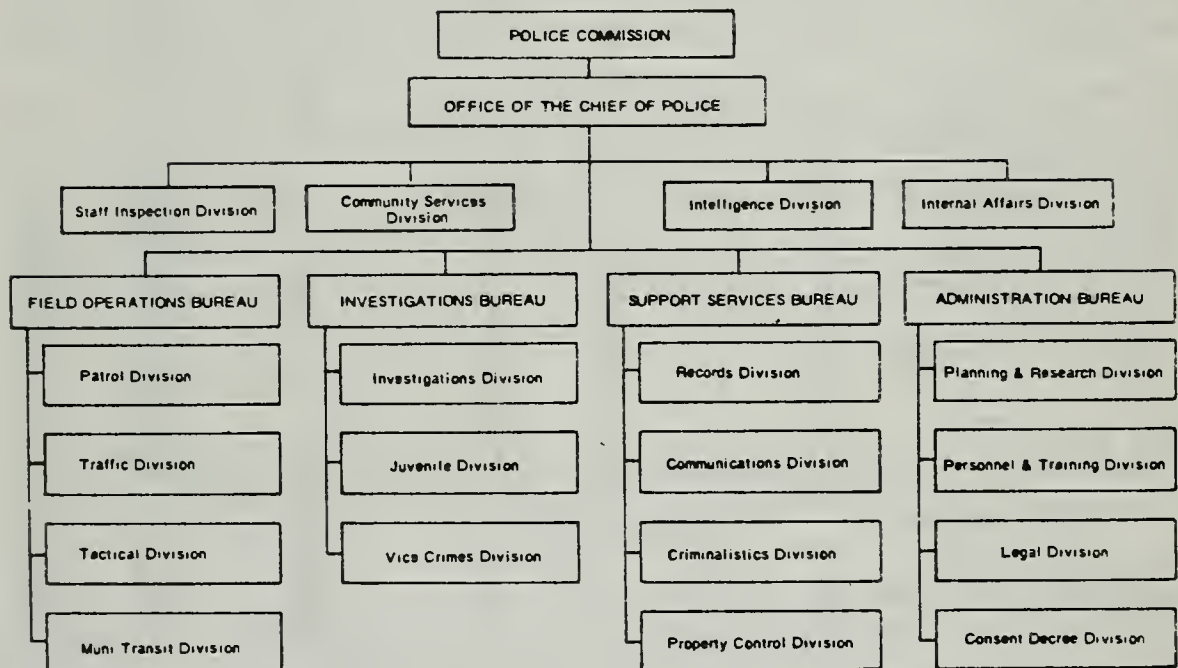
	<u>Exempt</u>	<u>Capt.</u>	<u>Lieut.</u>	<u>Sgt.</u>	<u>Inspector/ Ass't Insp.</u>	<u>Police Officer</u>	<u>Total</u>
Office of the Chief							
Chief's Office Staff	1	0	0	2	2	1	6
Police Commission	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Intelligence	0	1	0	2	13	10	26
Internal Affairs	0	1	2	7	7	1	18
Community Services	0	0	2	1	3	18	24
Staff Inspection	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
Sub Total	2	3	4	14	25	30	78
Administration Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Off.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
*Personnel and Train.	0	2	2	10	21	142	177
Planning & Research	0	0	1	4	2	3	10
Fiscal Section	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Legal Section	0	1	0	1	5	2	9
Sub Total	1	3	3	16	28	147	198
Field Operations Bur.							
Deputy Chief's Off.	2	1	0	1	0	2	6
Field Training Off.	0	0	1	2	2	66	71
Patrol Division							
Central District	0	1	4	11	5	107	128
Southern District	0	1	3	13	0	79	86
Potrero District	0	1	3	10	2	80	96
Mission District	0	1	3	13	1	110	128
Northern District	0	1	3	12	5	124	145
Park District	0	1	3	10	2	79	95
Richmond District	0	1	4	10	2	55	82
Ingleside District	0	1	3	13	0	79	96
Taraval District	0	1	3	12	1	58	75
Tactical Division	0	1	2	13	13	78	107
Municipal Transit	0	0	1	7	7	48	63
Traffic Division	1	2	4	23	16	82	128
Sub Total	3	13	37	150	56	1047	1306
Investigations Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Off.	1	1	0	0	3	0	5
Investigation Div.	0	0	7	0	131	0	138
Vice Crimes Division	0	1	2	1	22	24	50
Juvenile Division	0	0	1	0	15	1	17
Sub Total	1	2	10	1	171	25	210
Support Services Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Off.	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Criminal I.D.	0	1	5	9	1	25	41
Communications	0	1	2	5	2	10	20
Criminalistics	1	0	0	3	12	7	23
Property Control	0	0	1	1	0	11	13
Sub Total	2	2	8	19	15	53	99
Total Sworn	9	23	62	200	295	1302	1891
Total Permanent/Temporary Civilian							692

TOTAL STRENGTH

2583

*Includes recruits-in-training and sworn personnel who were sick or disabled

**SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT
ORGANIZATION CHART**



SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

OPERATING BUDGET

	<u>Fiscal Year 1978-1979</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1979-1980</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1980-1981</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1981-1982</u>
Police Salaries	\$37,313,176	\$40,899,754	\$47,542,920	\$52,000,534
Civilian Salaries	8,198,308	8,376,664	9,779,587	11,046,072
Total Salaries	45,511,484	49,276,418	57,322,507	63,046,556
Fringe Benefits	31,968,748	41,466,053	41,560,402	54,483,560
Total Labor Costs	77,480,232	90,742,471	98,882,909	117,530,116
Contractual Services and Current Expenses	762,595	781,917	1,176,717	3,217,906
Equipment and Supplies	1,717,402	1,951,942	2,325,048	1,768,232
Services of Other Departments	2,363,463	2,392,973	2,751,967	3,078,345
Special Programs	287,134	765,701	377,925	712,837
TOTAL	<u>\$82,610,826</u>	<u>\$96,635,004</u>	<u>\$105,514,566</u>	<u>\$126,307,436</u>

WORK OUTPUT

	<u>Fiscal Year 1981-82</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1980-81</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Criminal Incidents Reported	122,581	120,175	+2.0%
Traffic Accidents Reported	16,870	17,128	-1.5%
Arrests Made	94,789	77,347	+22.6%
Criminal Incidents Cleared	45,465	37,429	+21.5%
Value of Property Recovered	\$8,145,216	\$10,177,131	-20.0%

Programs

FIELD OPERATIONS



The FIELD OPERATIONS BUREAU is the presence with which most San Franciscans are familiar. Its 1,306 uniformed officers and 189 civilians are responsible for patrolling the streets of the City, responding to citizen calls for assistance, and enforcing traffic regulations. Last year, officers logged 3,460,000 vehicle miles and answered 416,167 calls for service (up 32,516 over the previous year). The Bureau is organized into four divisions:

The Patrol Division consists of the officers assigned to each of the nine district stations shown on the map on page 20. Each district polices its own geographic area and responds to calls for service around the clock. Patrol officers are also involved in the apprehension of suspects in street crimes, preventive patrol, and traffic law enforcement. During the year, the Division's officers issued 318,096 moving and parking traffic citations (up 27.5% over the year before) and made 73,678 arrests (up 2,879).

The Field Training Division (FTO) provides an extensive on-the-job training experience for graduates of the Police Academy. It is a 14-week program in which recruits are trained and evaluated at one of the three district stations (Northern, Central and Mission) in order to make certain that those who complete the program meet the rigorous standards of street duty. Furthermore, the instructors themselves are given advanced training which both increases their own knowledge of law enforcement techniques and also produces better qualified recruits. During the year, as a result of the stepped-up recruitment campaign, 302 recruits entered the FTO program; 181 were graduated and given regular district station assignments, 55 resigned or were terminated for failure to attain the high standards demanded by the program, and 66 had not yet completed it.

The Tactical Division's specialized units support the Patrol Division in the suppression of on-street crimes. "Tac" officers made 3,495 arrests and made 12 Specialized Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) calls during the year. As evidence of the effectiveness of its emphasis on deterrent, visible patrol of one specific high crime area in the center of the City that overlaps two police districts, the Division's objective of reducing on-street crime in the area by 16% was surpassed by three percentage points. The specialized units of the Division are:

The Honda Patrol Unit patrols inaccessible area of parks and other specific crime areas. Honda officers (22) made 551 arrests, issued 1,266 misdemeanor citations, 5,528 parking citations, and 1,545 moving violation citations.

The Mounted Unit's 22 officers patrol Golden Gate and McLaren Parks, Union Square, Fisherman's Wharf, Civic Center, and other locations where the presence of horses, of which there are 28 in the unit, acts as a deterrent to crime. The officers accounted for 253 arrests, 869 misdemeanor citations, 11,891 parking citations and 300 moving violation citations.

The Dog Unit is a fully operational unit with nine officers and animals. The Unit exceeded its monthly target of 54 searches by 13 and its annual targets of 115 felony arrests and 50 misdemeanor arrests by 93 and 62 respectively.

The Explosive Ordinance Unit is on an on-call basis, responding as needed when explosives or explosive devices are reported. In 1981-82 it responded to 85 calls for service, six more than in the preceding year.

The Traffic Division enforces traffic regulations, investigates traffic accidents, and controls vehicular traffic in the City. During the fiscal year, members of the Division issued 2,099,034 parking citations (up 99,750 from the previous year) and 112,891 moving violation citations (down 3,904), and investigated 10,857 hit-and-run and other accidents (down 6,888 from the previous year because of the demands on the solo unit to provide escort and protection to a larger number of parades and events. Twenty Officers of Traffic Safety Grant-funded officers, riding radar equipped solo motorcycles issued 71,107 hazardous moving citations, down 6,503 from 1980-81 because of the effectiveness of its program in reducing speed as the primary cause of accidents. Disability days for solo motorcycle officers decreased from 1,344 to 1,026, the clearance rate of fatal hit-and-run accident investigations increased from 14.75% to 18%, and the Noise Abatement Unit cleared 89% of the 2,415 complaints it received. Parking Controllers issued an average of 12.8 citations per hour, 1.2 per hour short of their target, but 2.5 more per hour than their performance of the previous year. The Traffic Division is also responsible for traffic surveys and taxi-cab regulation.

The Muni Transit Division is responsible for crime prevention and the apprehension of criminals on the buses, streetcars and loading platforms of the Municipal Railway System. In its first full year of operation, the 48 officers assigned to the Division made 11,571 arrests.

INVESTIGATIONS

The INVESTIGATIONS BUREAU is responsible for the suppression of crime and for the detection and apprehension of persons involved in criminal activities. Its units prepare cases for presentation to the judicial system, and it oversees the recovery of stolen property. The Bureau has 210 sworn officers and 23 civilians assigned its three divisions and to its "S" Squad, which reports directly to Bureau Headquarters.

The "S" Squad specializes in the suppression and prevention of street crimes by saturating specific areas or targets in the City. It is also responsible for surveillance and sensitive investigations. Its objective for fiscal year 1981-1982 was to reduce preventable street crimes by 7%; its achieved reduction was 7.8%.

The Investigations Division of the Bureau consists of the following units:

The Arson Task Force is a multi-agency unit composed of members of the Police Department, Fire Department, and the District Attorney's Office who investigates all cases of willful and malicious burning of property, including buildings and autos.

The Auto Theft Section investigates vehicles theft, vehicles impounded without identification, and auto embezzlements.

The Burglary Section investigates cases involving unauthorized entry into buildings with intent to commit a grand or petty theft.

The Fencing Section inspects and regulates the City's 812 second-hand dealers, 20 gun dealers, 21 pawnbrokers, and 44 scrap metal dealers.

The Fraud Section investigates cases involving credit cards, bad checks, shoplifting, bunco, etc.

The General Works Section investigates all cases falling outside the responsibility of the other units of the Bureau; they include arson, fugitive, assault, kidnapping, mayhem, and extortion cases.

The Homicide Section is responsible for investigating homicides, police-involved shooting cases, deaths of persons in custody, and questionable death cases.

The Robbery Section investigates all cases in which property has been taken from adults or from their immediate presence with the use of force or fear.

The Sex Crimes Section investigates all cases involving forcible sexual assault on adults.

Data on the percentages of cases cleared shows that, with one exception, every one of these units surpassed its target:

	<u>1980-81</u> <u>Clearance Rate</u>	<u>1981-82</u> <u>Target Rate</u>	<u>1981-82</u> <u>Performance</u>	<u>Increase</u> <u>Over Target</u>
Arson	43%	43%	48%	+ 5
Auto Theft	71	70	75	+ 5
Burglary	75	70	76	+ 6
Fencing	42	60	85	+25
Fraud	36	36	72	+36
General Works	83	80	80	0
Homicide	60	70	72	+ 2
Robbery	47	47	53	+ 6
Sex Crimes	47	45	47	+ 2

The Juvenile Division investigates all robbery and assault cases on which the suspects are juveniles. In addition, it investigates child molestation, child abuse/neglect, missing persons, and battery cases involving juveniles. Against a target of a 15% clearance rate for juvenile robberies in 1981-82, the Division cleared 69%, or 54 percentage points over its target. Similarly, the target of a 15% clearance rate for child abuse cases was exceeded by 44 percentage points.

The Vice Crimes Division is made up of two sections:

The Narcotics Section is the Department's arm for combatting illegal drug sales. Arrests by the section were up 164 from 1980-81 to 3,236, 10 more than targeted.

The Prostitution and Gambling Section is concerned with street prostitution, pimping, prostitution-related felonies, pornography, and gambling. It made 3,261 arrests in 1981-82, or 751 more than its target and its 1980-81 figure.

SUPPORT SERVICES

The SUPPORT SERVICES BUREAU consists of Bureau Headquarters, the Criminal Information Division, the Communications Division, the Criminalistics Division, and the Property Division. The strength of the Bureau was 99 sworn officers and 233 civilians.

Bureau Headquarters coordinates and directs the activities and functions of its Divisions and Sections. It also manages the Department's vehicle fleet of 417 marked and unmarked sedans, 210 three-wheel parking control vehicles, 116 two-wheel motor cycles, scooters, and trail bikes, and 33 vans, wagons, and trucks. The objective of fleet maintenance personnel was to service 12 vehicles per day; the average daily number serviced was 10, an increase of 2.4 over the previous year.

During 1981-82, 57 used vehicles were purchased from a rental car agency on an experimental basis. Mileage and maintenance records are being monitored to gather information to determine if it is cost effective to purchase used rather than new vehicles for use by units using unmarked vehicles.

The Criminal Information Division consists of the Records, Warrant, Identification, and Permit Sections.

The Records Section receives and stores all incident and accident reports. During the fiscal year, 163,023 reports were entered into the Department's computer, compared with 168,816 for the previous year. \$192,674 in fees were collected, compared to \$199,864 the previous year. The Section processed 2,595,446 traffic citations, an increase of 137,539 over the previous year, and it dispatched tow trucks for 66,065 vehicles compared with 57,384 the previous year. The monthly backlog of not-entered incident reports was reduced from 737 to 113.

The Warrant Section received and entered 50,518 arrest warrants into the computer, a decrease of 6,820 from the previous year. 32,824 warrants were cleared from the files, an increase of 4,428 from the previous year. The Section also processed 50,522 subpoenas, an increase of 230 over the previous year. 1,803 prisoners were transported from other jurisdictions, a decrease of 253 from the previous year.

The Identification Section initiates and updates criminal history records of persons arrested in the City; 35,023 separate entries were made this year, compared to 34,630 for the preceding one. One of the Section's primary objectives is to identify 67.5% of its suspects by record matches; it successfully met its objective with identification of 695 of its suspects, a 1.5 percentage point above its goal. The Section also fingerprints arrested persons and applicants for City permits and City employment. It also processed misdemeanor citation hearings and generated court appearance calendars.

The Permit Section is responsible for permitting and regulating 82 types of enterprises in the City, and maintains files of 13,000 active permits. It processed 3,500 applications this year, monitored 1,400 inspection notifications to other City agencies, and generated \$142,000 in revenues, an increase of \$91,000 over 1980. The Section completed its objective of drafting legislation to increase fees to equal 100% of incurred costs. Besides conducting 55 public hearings on permit matters, the Section drafted several sets of regulations for approval by the Chief of Police and the Board of Supervisors.

The Communications Division provides telephone service for the Police Department and the City Wide 9-1-1 emergency telephone system. This division also dispatches radio calls to all police units. Communications is currently receiving over one million telephone calls a year; seven thousand 9-1-1 calls alone are received each week. During the year the 9-1-1 emergency telephone system was instituted, the outdated switchboard was removed and the Department's antiquated teletype system was put on computer. A computer system to count and time all incoming calls was installed and a fourth radio channel was added to the Patrol Force to alleviate overburdened channels. This past year, dispatch time for "A" priority runs has dropped to less than two minutes. Funds have been appropriated, and work has begun, to install a computer assisted dispatch system and a computer data center at the Hall of Justice.

The Criminalistics Division is composed of the Forensic Science, Photo Laboratory, and Crime Scene Investigation units which provide scientific and technical support to the rest of the Department and to outside agencies.

The Forensic Science Unit performs analyses of physical evidence, using the principles and methods of the natural sciences, and presents the results of these analyses to members of the department, related agencies, and courts of law.

This unit analyzed evidence in 7,231 narcotic cases and 904 criminalistic cases during the year. Additionally, 1,800 breathalyzer examinations were made in drunk driving cases, and 37 breathalyzer operators were trained by Forensic Science Unit personnel.

Its serologists are continuing to expand their capability in blood analyses by electrophoresis.

The Photography Laboratory develops and prints evidentiary and identification photographs taken by its own members and by members of other units. During the year, this unit handled 5,280 photographic assignments, taking and printing 34,463 photos. It also processed 20,738 mug-shot photos and made 120,415 mug-shot prints for the various units of the department. Three thousand six hundred twenty-five (3,625) enlargements were made for presentation in criminal hearings. All photographs taken and printed by this department are now in color, although black and white capability has been retained for special assignments.

The Crime Scene Investigation Unit searched 8,700 crime scenes and developed latent fingerprints in 3,266 cases (38%) from which 403 suspects were identified for a "hit" rate of 12.3%, the highest of any major city in the United States.

Extensive preparations will be made during the coming year for a fingerprint computer, scheduled for installation in October, 1983.

The Property Control Division receives, stores and issues supplies and equipment to members and units of the Department. It is also responsible for property received as evidence or for safekeeping. During 1981-82 the Division received over 35,000 parcels of property, and it conducted eight auctions of unclaimed property which resulted in \$60,809 being deposited in the City Treasury.



ADMINISTRATION

The Administration Bureau is responsible for hiring and training police personnel, developing and monitoring the Department's budget, preparing written directives, and providing legal support for the Department and the Chief of Police. The Bureau also is liaison between the Federal Court and the Consent Decree Division. Including recruits in training at the Police Academy, there were 198 sworn officers and 47 civilians in Administration's three divisions

The Personnel and Training Division is responsible for hiring and training all police personnel.

The Personnel Section appointed 280 recruits to the Academy and 103 civilians to promotional and temporary positions in the Department in the fiscal year. The Section kept records and processed the sworn officer promotions (16), terminations (17), retirements (40), and resignations (208) effected during the year.

The Background Investigation Section processed 387 investigations which resulted in the appointment of the 239 recruits and another 144 investigations which resulted in the hiring of the 103 civilians.

The Medical Liaison Section maintains contact with sick and disabled members, the Police Surgeon, and the Retirement Board. The Personnel Sergeant's office processed 814 claims and incidents involving sworn officers (up 91 or 8.9% from last year) and reviewed the medical records of 34 officers preliminary to promotion or transfer to hazardous duty assignments. The percentage of officers on disability leave was reduced from a daily average of 67 (3.72% of the force) at the beginning of the year to 49 (2.57% of the force) at the end of the year. However, total work days lost increased by 4,832 to 20,969, due in part to the increase in the sworn strength of the Department from 1,800 at the beginning of the year to 1,891 at the end. Concurrently, the average number of days off duty per injury increased from 23.04 to 25.76 from the previous fiscal year.

The Academy Section provided training for 931 police officers, including 280 recruits, 320 advanced officers and 39 field training officers. Specialized training was given to 450 sworn members by outside agencies. The Academy Section provided training for 102 sworn personnel from outside agencies and 615 civilians from within and outside the Department.

Additionally, specialized training was conducted for 135 members (e.g. motorcycle officers and communications dispatchers) by other units in the Department. All told, 2,233 individuals were given training by the Department in Fiscal Year 1981/82, down 510 from the previous year because a specialized Robbery Apprehension was given on a one-time basis to 576 patrol officers during the preceding year.

The Pistol Range, located near Lake Merced, qualified 282 recruits in 56-hour training sessions which included eight hours of night firing. One hundred and sixty seven Field Training recruits were also given eight hours of night firing. The Range requalified 3,246 officers on a semi-annual basis, and it provided firearms training to 513 members of other agencies (e.g. State Police, Institutional Police, the F.B.I., etc.). Another 638 members of the Department used the range for practice firing. In addition, officers appearing for qualification at the range also received training in baton use and riot formations.

The Planning and Research Division prepares the Department's Operating and Capital Improvement budgets, prepares and issues written directives and bulletins, conducts staff studies, manages the department's computer and data processing system, coordinates the department's word processing system, provides graphic art services including forms design, and compiles and analyzes crime statistics. During the fiscal year 1981-82, Planning and Research Division completed 3,390 printing assignments, issued 395 written orders and bulletins, and completed 196 miscellaneous formal requests for services.

Planning and Research set for itself a target of preparing 10 new General Orders and revising 15; actual performance was 21 new orders and 16 revisions. The Division also exceeded its target of producing 2,200 research and analytic reports to maintain and improve police service by 600 and exceeded its target of updating and evaluating 100 forms used in police operations by 35.

The Fiscal Section monitors and maintains records on the expenditure of a budget of nearly \$138,000,000, including grants and supplemental appropriations for salary and Retirement System contribution adjustments. The Section closely coordinates its activities with the Office of the Controller to ensure accuracy of fund balances. Time rolls for salaries, overtime, vacations, etc. for 2,600 employees are prepared by the Section. It also prepares purchase requisitions for equipment, materials, and services needed for the Department's operations, and it administers the Department's revolving and contingency funds.

The Legal Division is Separated into four sections:

The Legal Services Section provides direct counsel to the Chief and to department administrators. It also makes court appearances on discovery motions of officers' personnel files and on return of property writs. In addition, the attorneys in this section represent the Chief and the department at meetings of the Board of Supervisors, Board of Permit Appeals, Civil Service Commission, the Police Commission and other legislative and administrative bodies. It also handles all department personnel disciplinary hearings. The number of personnel matters heard at the Chief's level increased from 32 in 1980-81 to 60 in 1981-82, and at the Commission level from seven to 21. As a result, funding was sought and obtained for hiring another trial attorney to reduce the time necessary to prepare charges.

The Investigative Services Section investigates civil claims and lawsuits filed against the department or its members. Last year, the section provided the investigative base to defend 106 lawsuits and answer 1,162 damage claims (up 45% and up 35% respectively). However, the Section was able to reduce the average amount of money awarded per claim from \$57.91 in 1980-81 to \$50.70 in 1981-82.

The Staff Support Section accepts legal documents on behalf of the Chief, and it prepares studies for Bureau Chiefs, represents the department in Meet and Confer sessions with employee organizations, and arranges for officers' civil court appearances.

The Special Investigations Section provides representation for the department at Federal Consent Decree and Criminal Justice Planning Committee meetings, as well as in Court cases alleging discriminatory practices by the department or the City against either department personnel or citizens.

The entire Division completed 1,450 assignments in the fiscal year, up 40% from the previous year, and it responded to 130 requests by other units of the department for legal opinions.

The Consent Decree Division is charged with the execution of the City's obligation resulting from the Consent Decree settlement of the Officer's for Justice, et al., v. San Francisco Civil Service Commission. The primary responsibilities include development and administration of entry-level and promotional examinations, pre-examination training programs and police recruit retention and remediation programs.

Eighteen-hundred-and-seventy-five persons were recruited for the Q-2 (Police Officer) examination; of which 1,235 participated in pre-examination training. Of these, 1,059 participated in examinations, resulting in 509 eligibles on three entry-level lists. As a result of the examinations, 280 police recruits entered the Academy.

Pre-examination training for Q-60 (Lieutenant) was offered to 450 sergeants in preparation for the promotional examination scheduled for July, 1982. Preparations were begun for developing and administering promotional examinations for Q-50 (Sergeant) and Q-35 (Assistant Inspector) and for three more entry level Q-2 examinations during the next year.

Plans were developed for a multi-media program to recruit women and minority police officer applicants, in conjunction with a private non-profit organization.

The expansion of remediation and retention programs for police recruits to include women's support groups, stress management, and peer counseling programs was organized.

UNITS REPORTING TO THE CHIEF

Four divisions of the Department (Internal Affairs, Intelligence, Community Services and the newly-created Staff Inspection Unit) report directly to the Chief of Police. Including the Chief's own office staff, there are 78 officers and 22 civilians in these units.

The Internal Affairs Division investigates complaints against Department personnel for the purpose of protecting the public against misconduct by police officers and to protect officers from invalid charges made by the public. Investigators from the Division contact available witnesses and examine all available evidence prior to making recommendations to the Chief of Police. In fiscal year 1981-82, 2099 complaints were filed with the Division (up 884 from the previous year). A breakdown of the complaints is as follows:

Assigned cases involving sworn personnel	458
Assigned cases involving civilian personnel	96
Cases in which criminal charges against the complainant are pending	247
Cases resolved with preliminary investigations (e.g. clarification of policies and procedures to complainant, counseling by members' Commanding Officer)	1298

A substantial part of the increased case load is attributable to procedural changes recommended by the Chief's Task Force on the Internal Affairs Division, which has made it easier for citizens to come forward with their complaints and to understand the investigative, review, and appeals process.

The Intelligence Division is the Department's information-gathering body, consisting of three separate units:

The Special Investigations Detail has responsibility for obtaining and analyzing information about individuals and organizations with a record of, or known propensity for, violence or public disorder. It also investigates all bomb-related cases, including threats. In 1981-82 it investigated 421 bomb-related cases, down 126 from the previous year.

The Gang Task Force monitors the activities of violent adult and youth gangs in order to investigate and prevent gang-type criminal cases. In 1981-82, the Gang Task Force was assigned 221 cases and cleared 74% (164), an increase of four percentage points over its target.

The Intelligence Unit investigates situations involving organized crime activity, prison gangs, and cults. The unit is also responsible for the protective security of visiting heads of state and other dignitaries.

In 1981-82 protective security details were reduced by 40%, due largely to the fact that it was not an election year, and fewer candidates requiring protection came to the City.

The Community Services Division, has two components, both of which are geared to the prevention of crime through community involvement:

The Crime Prevention and Education unit trains citizens and business firms to take measures in their own behalf to reduce the likelihood of their becoming victims of crime. Over 300,000 leaflets and brochures on every phase of citizen participation in crime prevention were distributed at street fairs and other community events throughout the City. Building security surveys continued to be conducted although at a slightly reduced level from the previous year, but the slack in the units activities was more than taken up by the acquisition of two Crime Prevention and Education vans which travelled to events all over the City, making a highly visible point about what citizens can do to protect themselves from becoming victims.

San Francisco SAFE, Inc., a contractor of the Department, organized 910 block clubs, and has been an important factor in a 20% reduction in burglary Citywide, and a 29.7% reduction in the Ingleside district, its special target area.

The Senior Escort Program is a Special Project of the San Francisco Police Department which provides escorts to older people on the streets of some of the City's more crime-ridden areas. Last year, the civilians in the program escorted 48,252 (up 4,509 from 1980-81) people to medical, shopping, and cultural or recreational activities without incident.

The Community Relations Unit's purpose is to improve understanding and cooperation between the Police Department and the various groups (gay, women, youth, and ethnic) in the City, utilizing bilingual officers when appropriate and possible. Its particular focus is on the unrest that often leads to criminal behavior by young people, and it works closely with community leaders to head off these problems. An example of one program initiated by the Unit, in cooperation with the Yosemite Institute, is its Wilderness Adventure Program that allowed 400 inner city youths the opportunity of a week long experience in the wilderness. Other programs included short canoe trips and neighborhood dances.

Members of the Unit attended nearly 800 community meetings, provided 114 educational programs, and monitored 105 community events. The Unit also gives each Police Academy class 40 hours of training in Community Awareness. Validation of its effectiveness in working with both the community and the Patrol Force came this year in virtually incident-free Cinco de Mayo and Juneteenth celebrations and the Gay Freedom Day parade.

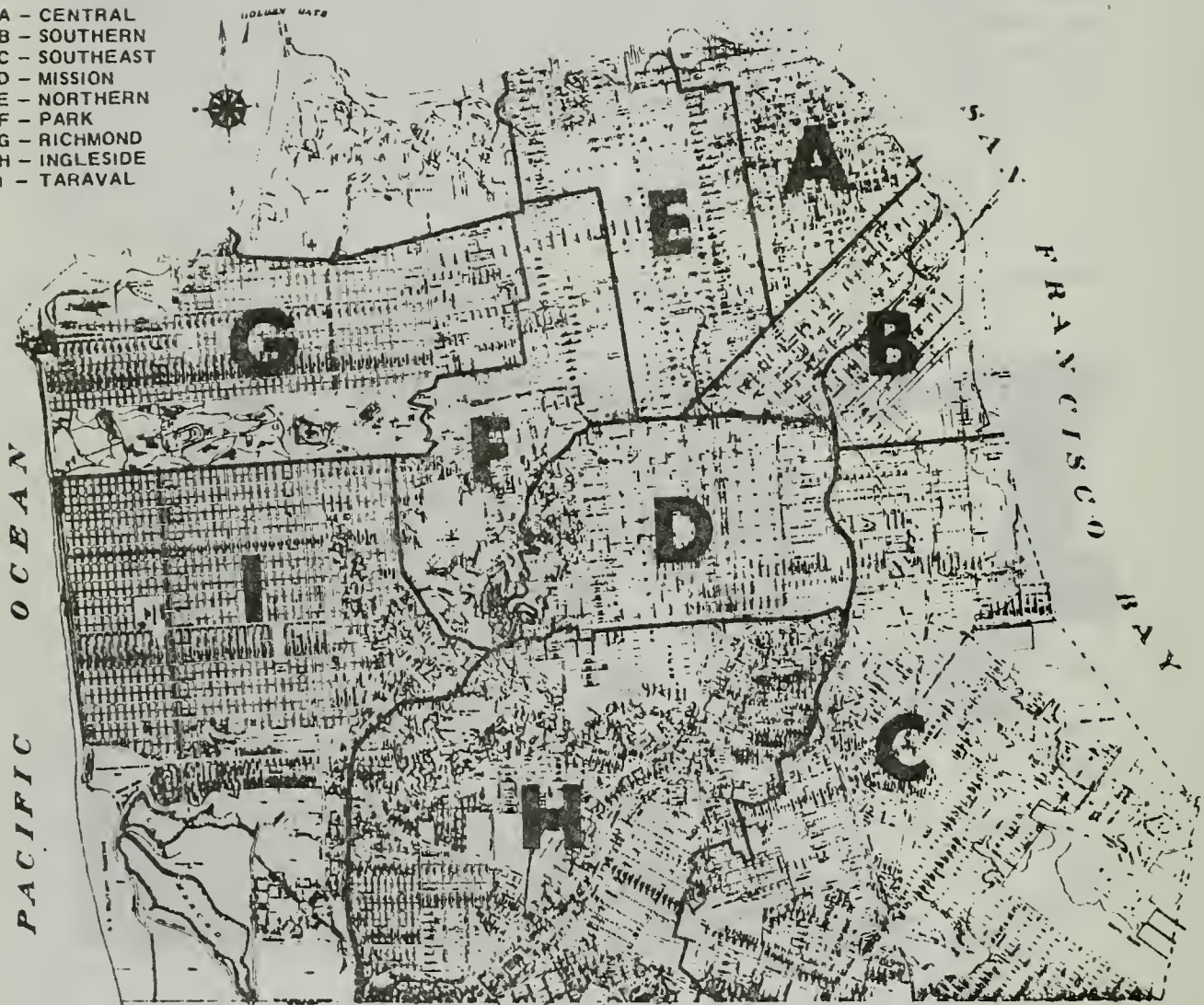
The Staff Inspection Division was established in late 1981 and went into operation in January, 1982, staffed by one captain and two sergeants. The purpose for establishing the unit was to provide the Chief with a means, outside the regular line of command, of obtaining first-hand information about the adequacy of existing procedures and the degree to which line units are complying with those procedures.

In the six months since the Division became operational, 20 staff assignments were completed, ranging from inspections of District Station Emergency Plans to the subpoena services process, levels of parking enforcement, a report on the Internal Affairs Division, vehicle safety, and the potential for a national political convention in the City in 1984. Additionally, members of the Division prepared written directives on such subjects as the investigation of citizen complaints and counselling of members.



Statistical Data

- A - CENTRAL
- B - SOUTHERN
- C - SOUTHEAST
- D - MISSION
- E - NORTHERN
- F - PARK
- G - RICHMOND
- H - INGLESIDE
- I - TARAVAL



MAP OF SAN FRANCISCO WITH POLICE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

1981-82 REPORTED OFFENSES BY DISTRICT

PART I CRIMES	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	UNK
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	25	16	14	11	25	7	4	17	10	4
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE	68	59	72	80	101	42	36	65	21	73
ROBBERY	1085	835	601	879	1796	677	329	647	209	304
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	601	373	380	715	603	323	114	355	140	163
BURGLARY	2335	1264	1328	2416	2729	1721	945	1718	885	280
LARCENY	7288	4465	1707	3626	5819	2239	2434	2501	1666	3472
AUTO THEFT	792	704	649	990	1001	485	315	874	414	715
TOTAL PART I CRIMES	12394	7716	4751	8717	12074	5494	4177	6177	3345	5011
PART II CRIMES										
OTHER ASSAULTS	1030	644	724	1132	1200	554	283	657	370	207
FORGERY, COUNTERFEITING	304	213	61	127	201	97	72	82	80	89
WORTHLESS CHECKS	232	169	51	174	227	103	79	121	92	73
EMBEZZLEMENT	84	62	16	36	48	9	12	8	10	14
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	216	133	42	166	155	51	14	55	13	29
WEAPONS, CARRYING	527	222	170	475	414	104	59	158	70	74
SEX OFFENSES (EX RAPE & FROS)	79	35	69	102	113	60	60	74	82	65
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	45	17	92	111	68	63	36	99	39	32
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	803	507	655	1047	1081	594	664	1001	736	308
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	8143	3743	1712	5506	5976	1605	1357	1836	1036	1203
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	11463	5745	3092	8976	9483	3140	2636	4111	2528	2094
GRAND TOTAL	<u>23857</u>	<u>13461</u>	<u>8343</u>	<u>17693</u>	<u>21557</u>	<u>8634</u>	<u>6813</u>	<u>10288</u>	<u>5873</u>	<u>7105</u>

Table II

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF PERSONS ARRESTED (DETAINED)

PART I ARRESTS	1977	1978	1979	1980-81	1981-82
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	130	85	93	120	229
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	10	24	14	14	6
RAPE	173	179	176	171	163
ROBBERY	1141	1219	1285	1436	1448
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1405	1593	1768	2184	1976
BURGLARY	1524	1698	1810	2164	2231
LARCENY	5840	5427	4280	4117	5032
AUTO THEFT	759	834	743	859	863
TOTAL PART I ARRESTS	10982	11059	10169	11065	11948
PART II ARRESTS					
OTHER ASSAULTS	1580	1920	1942	2309	2624
ARSON				69	70
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	95	122	117	360	345
FRAUD & EMBEZZLEMENT	57	59	71	518	612
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	1035	1123	1280	1238	1462
WEAPONS, CARRYING	1482	1551	1473	879	917
PROSTITUTION	2872	1900	1778	1382	1792
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	354	299	372	742	753
NARCOTICS	2871	3262	3524	5467	7984
GAMBLING	155	260	405	165	122
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	34	39	57	67	118
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	1131	1269	1562	1124	1170
LIQUOR LAWS	86	174	225	453	570
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	2503	2660	1881	1746	2780
DRUNK	11261	16007	16167	18923	22189
DRUNK DRIVERS	993	1029	1039	1780	1989
DRUNK IN AUTO	191	270	274	167	161
OTHER TRAFFIC	6694	7703	6905	6896	6194
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	4041	6404	4625	15485	21387
FOR OTHER JURISDICTIONS	1644	1565	1730	2722	1799
BENCH WARRENTS - NON TRAFFIC	3104	3816	3909	3790	7803
TOTAL PART II ARRESTS	42692	51432	50317	66282	82841
GRAND TOTAL	<u>53674</u>	<u>62481</u>	<u>60486</u>	<u>77347</u>	<u>94789</u>

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF CRIME

PART I CRIMES	1977	1978	1979	1980-81	1981-82
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	142	119	112	128	128
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	28	1	0	2	0
RAPE, FORCIBLE & ASSAULT TO	596	583	664	743	610
ROBBERY	5422	6508	6694	7861	7334
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	3209	3300	3571	4254	3736
BURGLARY	19256	18030	17255	18181	15775
LARCENY	32177	32876	33943	34161	35139
AUTO THEFT	10631	8944	8506	7214	6563
TOTAL PART I CRIMES	71461	70361	70745	72544	69285
PART II CRIMES					
OTHER ASSAULTS	5017	5834	6658	6862	6775
FORGERY, COUNTERFEITING	751	773	941	1295	1321
WORTHLESS CHECKS	856	1179	1055	1455	1318
EMBEZZLEMENTS	420	208	193	281	293
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	602	612	640	803	868
WEAPONS, CARRYING	1568	1705	1714	2216	2283
SEX OFFENSES (EX RAPE & PROS)	588	561	619	713	710
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	253	387	415	333	398
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	6853	7110	8271	8764	7285
MISCELLANEOUS	16999	22628	21523	24909	32045
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	33907	40997	42029	47631	53296
GRAND TOTAL	<u>105368</u>	<u>111358</u>	<u>112774</u>	<u>120175</u>	<u>122581</u>

Table IV

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF JUVENILE ARRESTS, CITATIONS AND WARNINGS

PART I ARRESTS	1977	1978	1979	1980-81	1981-82
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	22	8	2	12	20
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE	19	13	22	7	16
ROBBERY	253	339	312	329	267
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	178	197	233	209	193
BURGLARY	649	680	667	563	510
LARCENY	1531	1541	1242	853	988
AUTO THEFT	478	436	354	221	158
TOTAL PART I ARRESTS	3130	3214	2832	2194	2152
PART II ARRESTS					
OTHER ASSAULTS	299	291	265	261	284
ARSON	14	23	3	12	16
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING				19	11
FRAUD & EMBEZZLEMENT				22	25
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY				153	149
WEAPONS, CARRYING	185	139	182	86	113
PROSTITUTION				36	30
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	16	10	10	92	77
NARCOTICS	140	192	209	289	377
GAMBLING				10	2
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD				1	0
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	451	400	514	276	212
LIQUOR LAWS	59	102	107	153	161
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	107	118	117	103	114
DRUNK				67	79
DRUNK DRIVERS	8	5	4	4	1
DRUNK IN AUTO				0	0
OTHER TRAFFIC				57	146
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	4681	4927	4527	1861	1659
FOR OTHER JURISDICTIONS				5	9
BENCH WARRENTS - NON TRAFFIC				1	1
TOTAL PART II ARRESTS	5960	6207	5938	3524	3466
GRAND TOTAL	<u>9090</u>	<u>9421</u>	<u>8770</u>	<u>5702</u>	<u>5618</u>

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Cover: Funeral Escort
for Sgt. John S. Macaulay
July 20, 1982

San Francisco Police Department
ANNUAL REPORT 1982-83

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OFFICE OF
THE POLICE COMMISSION
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

HALL OF JUSTICE
850 BRYANT STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94103

DR. DAVID J. SANCHEZ, JR., President
JANE McKASKLE MURPHY, Vice-President
JO DALY, Commissioner
ALFRED J. NELDER, Commissioner
BURL A. TOLER, Commissioner

September 22, 1983

LIEUTENANT WILLIE E. FRAZIER
Secretary

Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Mayor of San Francisco
City Hall
San Francisco, California

Dear Mayor Feinstein:

In compliance with the Charter Section 3.500, the Commission is pleased to submit the 1983 Annual Report of the San Francisco Police Department.

In the past year, the Commission has undertaken a more comprehensive role in the San Francisco Police Department's Management-By-Objective process. We are pleased that many goals established have been reached and others are in compliance with the predicted time frames. The statistical portion of the annual report is self evident, indicating the Department's significant responsiveness in providing greater access to police services throughout the entire City.

The Police Commission continues to spend numerous hours in carrying out the mandates of the citizens of this City in establishing the Office of Citizens Complaints and in the execution of administrative hearings.

The Office of Citizens Complaints is well on its way to implementing the function of comprehensive investigations. This is a new and exciting step in the growth of the Police Department. The Commission views the work of the Office as an important contribution to improving the performance of police services.

The Police Commission will continue to insure that the Department strives toward the highest standard of excellence in its utilization of the Management-By-Objective process. Accountability of our law enforcement services remains as our highest priority to insure that equity of police services are implemented with the highest degree of professionalism and cost effectiveness for all San Franciscans.

Respectfully,

Dr. David J. Sanchez, Jr.
President
THE POLICE COMMISSION

CHIEF'S MESSAGE

The glamour part of police work is written in newspaper articles and it appears on television screens almost every day. There, the arrests and high-speed chases look spontaneous and dramatic. We in the Police Department, however, see a somewhat different picture. We know about the drudgery of stake-outs and of following leads that go nowhere, we know how important it is for our safety to have professionals in the Communications Room backing us up behind the scenes, and we know how much planning and training go into the apparently routine arrests. But that picture seldom is shown.

From my vantage point as Chief of Police, I see another picture because I deal with budgets, productivity and performance of personnel, crime rates, and the dozens of other mundane aspects of managing a law enforcement agency of more than 2,500 sworn and civilian employees. That picture is occasionally shown in the reports, charts, and tables that my office produces. But I know, as a police officer whose career began more than 30 years ago on the streets of San Francisco, that the formal language in those reports does not really say much about day-to-day police work. It's the picture of routine police work that I'd like citizens to see.



In this Annual Report, I hope to give San Franciscans a glimpse of some of the things that the men and women of the San Francisco Police Department are doing to make the City a better place in which to live and work. In the scenario that follows, the officers' names are real, but case numbers, places, and other names are disguised to protect the identity of the victims. The rest is true. If any of the names happen to be those of people you know, it is coincidental.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Cornelius P. Murphy".

CORNELIUS P. MURPHY
Chief of Police

PROLOGUE

Every morning of the year, the Department's Operations Center issues a summary of the serious criminal incidents that occurred in the previous 16-hour period ending at 0800 (8:00 A.M.). It is designed to give the members of the Department an overview of crime and police activities in the City, and it is called the "Big 19". What you are about to read is the history of a series of crimes, the first of which took place on March 12, 1980. In this incident, the "Big 19" reports the arrest of William Gaiter, a 15-year-old male:

Wed. 03/12/80 2258 ATTEMPTED RAPE-ROBBERY W/KNIFE-ARREST. Witnesses observed suspect grab victim: F, 18-25, and beat her about face. S pulled V into storefront on Ocean and attempted rape. S boards street car, W-1 followed in car while W-2 called police. Booked at YGC: Wm. Gaiter, M. 8/22/65, 5'8", 155# V not identified. Case 801-376-823. Officer Wohler/Co.H

Behind the brief summary is a tragic story; it began when John Nason, seated in his car late at night on Ocean Avenue with his girlfriend, watched in horror as a man walked up behind a female pedestrian who had just exited a "K" street car, pulled a knife on her, and proceeded to beat her about the face. He then dragged her into a storefront doorway and attempted to rape her. Nason had his girlfriend leave the safety of his car to phone the police while he followed the suspect who had just boarded another "K" street car. Three blocks from Junipero Serra Blvd., Nason flagged down a police car driven by Officer Dennis Kamilatos. As Kamilatos's partner, Alfredo Melendez, boarded the car, Melendez observed the suspect dropping a kitchen knife behind his seat. The officers took the suspect, whom they later identified as William Gaiter of 319 Ramsell Street, to Ingleside Station. After being read his Miranda rights and told he was seen attempting to rape a woman, Gaiter blurted out "I was robbin' her, not rapin' her."

A search of the crime scene by Kamilatos produced Gaiter's undershorts, three brown buttons, and a pink comb which were booked into evidence along with Gaiter's kitchen knife. The victim, who disappeared from the scene, was described by Nason's girlfriend as a small, slender, blonde woman wearing brown slacks and blouse. She was never located, but, on the basis of the witnesses' testimony, Gaiter was brought to trial as a juvenile. He was convicted of violating Penal Code Section 245a (Assault with a deadly weapon) and sentenced to a California Youth Authority facility. He was released on April 6th, 1982.

Gaiter's name next appeared in department records in the supplementary incident report made out at the time of his arrest on September 30th, 1982. In the six months since he had been released from custody, he had sexually assaulted no less than nine women in the vicinity of City College. But before he was apprehended, patrol officers from Ingleside and Taraval Stations, investigators from the Sex Crimes Section, undercover "S" Squad officers, and civilian and sworn members of the Crime Lab and Crime Prevention Division had put in several thousand hours tracking Gaiter down. Why did it take so long to identify and find him?

THE SCENARIO

The first of those attacks took place on Wednesday, April 28th at 10:30 P.M. when Julia Perino was about to get into the car in front of her house to pick up a pack of cigarettes on Ocean Avenue. She never got there because a man holding a knife to her throat got in beside her and ordered her to drive to the dead end of San Ramon Way, where the attack took place.

When she returned home, Ms. Perino dialed 9-1-1, the police emergency phone number, setting in motion not only immediate assistance to her but also the Department's investigative machinery. Notified by Communications, Central Emergency Hospital dispatched an ambulance to bring her to the Sexual Trauma Center for treatment, evidence-taking, and counseling. Officer David Rosario prepared an incident report at her home, instructed her to take her car to the Hall of Justice the next day, and booked into evidence the housecoat she was wearing and the tee shirt the suspect had left in the back seat of her car. Sex Crimes Inspector Rita Grove, to whom the case was assigned, took a full report from Ms. Perino, obtained a more detailed description of her 20-25 year-old assailant, and showed her mug shots of known sex offenders who generally matched that age, weight (160#), and height (5'8"), but to no avail. Meanwhile, Assistant Criminalist Debbie Wakida was examining the car, and she later reported the presence of blood stains, but no fingerprints or semen stains. She stored samples in the Crime Lab freezer for comparison when and if a suspect is apprehended. But the sum of the investigation was a zero: no fingerprints, no photo identification, no suspect, and the case was placed in the Open/Under Investigation file.



Similar attacks occurred on Wednesday, May 12th and on Tuesday, June 8th. Inspector Marty Bastiani was assigned the first case and Inspector Kevin O'Connor the second. As is usual, the investigators shared information and ideas about their cases, and from the discussions, a pattern began to emerge. The suspect was a man in his middle 20's, whose method of operation (M/O) was to attack women late at night near City College, and in both of these cases he was described as wearing a dark, hooded sweatshirt. Unfortunately, though, the June 8th victim couldn't identify her assailant from the mug shot book, there were no latent fingerprints found at the scene, and the May 12th victim, Marcia Klipper, wasn't returning any of Bastiani's calls.

The first solid lead in the case came shortly after Sally LaFarge became victim #4 at 11:30 P.M. on June 24th. She had been walking home from the little restaurant she owned on Monterey Blvd. when she was approached by a 6' tall, 25 year-old man who, with kitchen knife in hand, ordered her into her house where the attack took place. As in the earlier investigations, O'Connor made sure that all the established investigative procedures were followed: clothing booked, Crime Lab dispatched to LaFarge's house, detailed statement taken, and mug shots shown. Even though the suspect was described as being much taller than the men in the other three attacks, O'Connor had little doubt that it was the same rapist; the M/O was just too similar to be coincidental. Still, it was just a hunch.

Two days later, Sgt. Ray Carlson of the Crime Lab phoned O'Connor to tell him he had picked up a latent print at LaFarge's house. "Where did you find it?" O'Connor asked. "Well, Kev," Carlson said, "I walked her through the scene one more time to see if we had missed anything, and when we got to the sleeping loft where the guy raped her, it was getting too dark to see, so I flipped on the light switch that I'd already dusted for prints, but the lights didn't come on. And that's when she told me that the guy had unscrewed the light bulb so she couldn't see him. And sure enough there were a couple of fragmentary prints on the bulb!"

If the Fingerprint Computer the Department subsequently purchased had been in service then, the case could have been cracked in less than an hour because the prints would have matched up with William Gaiter's, taken at the time of his arrest in 1980. But his prints were just one set among 294,000 others sitting in file cabinets, and to have retrieved them would have required three technicians searching the cards for 162 days each.

With his fingers crossed, O'Connor had the prints forwarded to the Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) in Sacramento for a match against the prints it had on file for 13 other counties in its automated data bank. But there was no match, and there was no way, short of a huge manual search, of tying the prints to the cards of prisoners formerly in State custody. O'Connor uncrossed his fingers and went back to work. Because both law enforcement agencies lacked the time and technology to conduct searches of their fingerprint files, Gaiter was left free to conduct his own search on the dark streets around City College.

It was almost as though the "Big 19's" were cranking themselves out during the month of July. On the 13th, there was a KIDNAPPING-RAPE-ASSAULT W/KNIFE, and on the 26th another ROBBERY/KIDNAPPING-ATTEMPTED RAPE both in the same general City College area late at night. Although the best evidence was literally in cold storage without a suspect in custody from whom blood samples could be drawn, a counter attack had long since begun under the direction of Captains John Jordan and Edmund Cassidy of Ingleside and Taraval stations.

Aware that the M/O in the most recent case might indicate a more dangerous suspect, they pulled out all stops to catch the man before he struck again. They doubled the number of undercover cars in order to make sure that every possible witness or informant was questioned, they added officers to their midnight watches to follow buses, and they made certain that every single officer in their districts was thoroughly familiar with the teletypes and Crime Information Bulletins coming out of the Sex Crimes Section. Captain Jordan even deployed some of his women officers in plain clothes to act as decoys. Together the captains developed their own Victimization Profile to get a picture of what another victim might look like to her attacker in order to prevent the next attack.

Patrol officers and inspectors were not the only people out on the streets; the Crime Prevention and Education Division had also gone into action. Beginning on May 6th, and then four more times during the summer, Sgt. Bernie Shaw, assisted by Officer Mary Petrie, gave a series of lectures at City College titled "Rape: What It Is and How To Prevent It" to journalism and self-defense classes. Several articles in the college newspaper, The Guardsman, grew out of these lectures, and at least one article moved Marcia Klipper, the victim of the May 12th attack, to eventually come forward and join the fight.

Another phase of the counterattack was informing the community about the rapes. From the mobile van that she had driven to Geneva and Mission Streets on May 13th and to nearby locations on other days, Petrie passed out hundreds and hundreds of leaflets to merchants and shoppers, telling them how to prevent been victimized. Working from card tables right alongside her were civilian staff members from Project SAFE, letting people know how to go about organizing block clubs to make their neighborhood streets safe. During the summer, SAFE made more than a dozen presentations in homes throughout the area. But despite the time and effort aimed at preventing the next attack, Gaiter was still at large, and he struck again two weeks later.

The "Big 19" of August 10th reported victim #7. The M/O was virtually the same: a late night attack at knife point near City College, but this time the suspect was described as a 17 or 18 year-old-youth, and it was his age that sent Ingleside undercover officers Nick Rubino and Vic Aissa back to the stacks of incident reports of crimes in their district. In passing, they wondered if there was a possible connection between the latest robbery and a similar one they had heard of committed by a juvenile in early 1980. If they had had no other police duties to perform, it is probable that their speculation would have lead them to William Gaiter, but they had only a limited number of hours to devote to this one case. Unfortunately, Gaiter had no such limits, and, in an alarming turn of events, Sylvia Norman became his eighth victim on September 8th, 1982 and a near-victim only nine days later:

Wed. 09/08/82 0025 RAPE-ROBBERY/GUN-BURGLARY at 158 Getz St. V exits #54 bus at Plymouth and Grafton. S follows and forces way into her house w/gun. S rapes and robs V. V treated at Sexual Trauma Center. S: M, late 20's, 5'7"-9", chunky build. Loss: \$31 and gold ring w/initials SN. Case 821-998-735 Officer Ramirez/Co. H

Most of what happened in that attack was, by now, almost routine: victim getting off bus late at night near City College, followed by suspect who forces her into her house . . . but, with one big difference, at gun point! It was the gun and the possibility of a homicide during another attack that troubled Inspector Gary Lemos most. The bright side of the picture was that after the same man knocked on Ms. Norman's front door on Thursday night the 17th, only to be frightened away by the tenant of her "in-law" apartment, there were now two witnesses who might identify him, and, better yet, a set of one palm – and four finger – prints that Officer Matt Perez of the Crime Lab had lifted from the doorframe of the house. But despite his exhausting manual search of 10,000 of the most probable fingerprint cards, Crime Scene Investigator Ken Moses was unable to make a match.



Lemos didn't place much hope in the BCI's ability to match the prints, but he was worried enough about the gun to ask someone in the office to phone him in Fresno if a match were made while he was there for a two-week training course. No call was made; the BCI's 13-county file search came up blank again. Lemos's fears about the gun were far from groundless, as the next "Big 19" showed:

Tues. 09/21/83 2230 KIDNAP-INSTRUMENTAL RAPE on Harold Ave. S pointed shotgun on V and forced her to drive to Stanley St. where attack occurred. R/O's responded to Mary's Help and carried physical evidence to Coroner. Veh. secured for Crime Lab. S: M, 18-20, 5'7", 135. Case 822-045-192 Officer Mignloa/Co. I

As it later turned out, the shotgun Heather Lawrence described to Inspector Huegle turned out to be a large pellet pistol, but it was still a dangerous weapon that could have seriously injured her had she attempted to escape. But Ms. Lawrence was a remarkably well-composed 22 year-old, and, as Huegle tells it, "It sounds kind of funny to say it, but she was the best victim I've ever had since I joined the unit." What Huegle was referring to was her ability to remember details and to think clearly when afraid, traits that were to prove invaluable at the police line-up less than a month later. But Huegle had no way of knowing that, because her review of the mug shots was fruitless, the neighbors on Stanley Street that he interviewed had neither seen nor heard anything suspicious, and the palm print that Officer Loren DuBour of the Crime Lab lifted from her car couldn't be matched.

Meanwhile, it was almost as though a small police army had invaded the area around City College. In addition to the increased patrol activity, undercover cars, and decoys, the Investigations Bureau's "S" Squad began coordinating all the search activities from the Hall, and the Squad's officers started mobile surveillance of the locations at which they believed the rapist was most likely to strike or to bring a victim. All during the midnight hours in the week after the assault on Heather Lawrence, the hunt went on, but Gaiter was still out there, his identity as the assailant unknown. His arrest, however, was less than a week away.

The break in the investigation came when Ingleside Officer Al Melendez came down to the Hall of Justice on Monday afternoon, September 27th with something gnawing on his

mind. "Weren't there a couple of unsolved rapes around San Francisco State a couple of years ago?" he asked Bub Huegle. "There sure were. But what about 'em?" Huegle asked. "Well, I got a hunch that the kid I busted for a 211/261 (robbery/rape) back in '80 is the same guy because the M/O's are pretty much the same. The guy nabbed women just as they were getting off buses, and he used a kitchen knife just like the kid I busted. But I'm not real sure." Huegle then showed Melendez mug shots of juveniles, and in them was a photo of 15 year-old William Gaiter, very much younger and thinner than the suspects described by most of the City College area victims. "That's him. That's the guy," Melendez said. Huegle then dug out the old case file that contained, among the forms and reports, a notice of Gaiter's sentencing to a CYA facility. He picked up the phone to determine whether Gaiter was still in custody. "No, Inspector," the probation officer said, "Gaiter was released on April 6th, 1982." April 6th! . . . just three weeks before the attack on Julia Perino! Huegle and Melendez stared at each other for a minute; it was almost too hard to believe. Huegle broke the spell by sending Gaiter's name up to the Latent Fingerprint Section.

In another part of the Sex Crimes office, a different part of the investigation was going on. During part of that Monday, all day Tuesday, and on Wednesday morning, Inspector Chris Sullivan and his boss, Lt. Ray Symington, pored over log books and cases assigned to the Section, looking for any possible link between suspects during the past four years and the City College rapist. In those three days, they narrowed the search down from 2,000 to 24 case files, finally zeroing in on two possible names, both of which Sullivan sent up to Latent Fingerprints. One was William Gaiter's.

Later that day, the report came back to Sullivan: "A usable latent print of the right palm from right door outside of Heather Lawrence's car is identified as that of William Gaiter." Less than 45 minutes later, the prints from Sally LaFarge's light bulb and Sylvia Norman's doorframe were also matched with Gaiter's. The long hunt was over.

On Thursday morning, September 30th, Officers Rubino and Aissa from Ingleside, accompanied by Sex Crimes Inspectors Bastiani, Sullivan and Kennealy, drove to the high school where Gaiter was enrolled and asked a school counselor to bring him to the office. Rubino placed him under arrest on five counts of kidnapping, two counts of attempted rape, six counts of robbery, three counts of assault with a deadly weapon, eight counts of forcible rape, three counts of sodomy, one count of attempted sodomy, three counts of oral copulation, one count of attempted oral copulation, two counts of burglary, and one of instrumental rape.

That afternoon, warrant in hand, Bastiani searched Gaiter's apartment and booked into evidence a pellet gun, which matched Heather Lawrence's description of the shotgun, and several articles of clothing that other victims had mentioned. In the days that followed, several women picked Gaiter's photo out of the mug shot books that had not been shown to them earlier because they had described their assailant as an older man. And on October 13th, Heather Lawrence and Marcia Klipper, the victim of the May 12th attack, who had come forward to help just the day before, positively identified Gaiter at the police line-up.

On October 22nd, 1982, a 707 Fitness Hearing was held, and it was determined that Gaiter was competent to stand trial as an adult. On October 25th, a preliminary hearing set a trial date in Superior Court. The trial began on April 18, 1983, and ended after 9 days of testimony and deliberation. On

April 27th, 1983, the jury found Gaiter guilty of 40 felony counts, and on September 1, 1983, he was sentenced to 81 years in State prison.



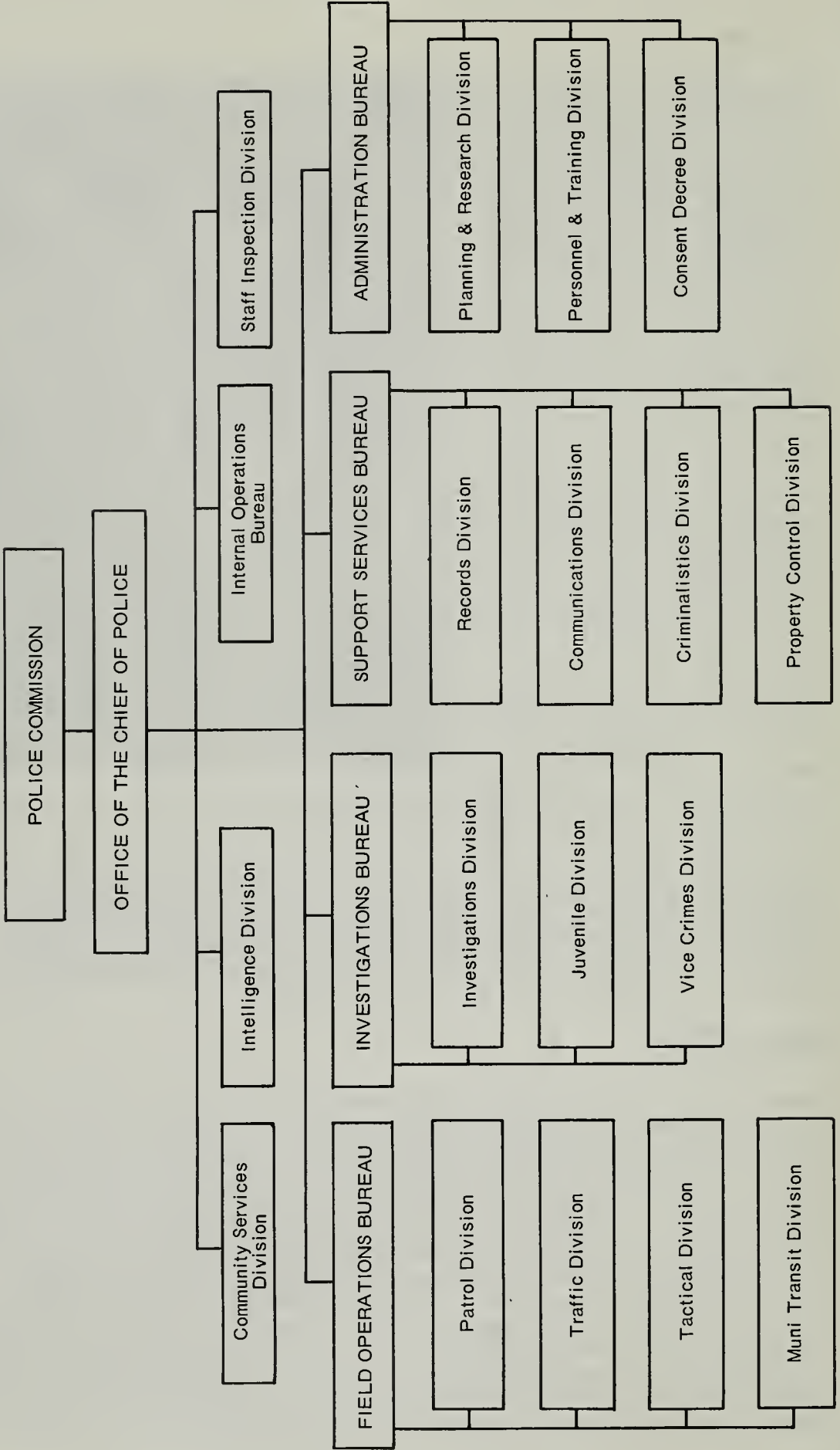
Two months after his arrest, Marty Bastiani brought Gaiter down from his cell on the 7th floor of the Hall of Justice to the Coroner's Office to have blood samples drawn for comparison with the specimens taken from the victim's cars and clothing. Just as the technician readied the syringe, Gaiter turned to Bastiani and asked, "You got one of those things they crush under your nose?" "You mean smelling salts?" Bastiani asked. "Yeah, I think I'm going to faint. I can't stand the sight of blood."

EPILOGUE

It's tempting to end the scenario by letting the William Gaiter case stand as an illustration of the Department's effectiveness in fighting crime, but the reality, as everyone knows, is that not all crimes are solved and not all criminals are arrested. In fact, only 259 of the 1,291 cases assigned to the Sex Crimes Section in 1982 ended in the arrests of suspects. So it's hard to take pride in Gaiter's arrest and conviction, or to feel anything but revulsion towards his crimes. And it's all too easy to lose sight of the social environment that contributes to the anti-social conduct of the William Gaiters in our society. Yet this case demonstrates that skilled coordination between the units of the Department, cooperation from the public, and just plain dogged police work can pay off. Citizens of San Francisco can feel a little bit safer knowing that men and women like David Rosario, Dennis Kamlatos, Al Melendez, Debbie Wakida, Marty Bastiani, Rita Grove, Nick Rubino, Vic Aissa, Kevin O'Connor Ray Carlson, Gary Lemos, Bub Huegle, Matt Perez, Ken Moses, Bernie Shaw, Mary Petrie, Ray Symington, Loren DuBour, John Jordan, Edmund Cassidy, Chris Sullivan and all the other actors in this drama are giving it their best shot.

SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

ORGANIZATION CHART



PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONNEL (ACTUAL, 06/30/83)

	Exempt	Capt.	Lieut.	Sgt.	Inspector/ Ass't. Insp.	Police Officer	TOTAL
Office of the Chief							
Chief's Office Staff	1	0	0	2	2	1	6
Police Commission	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Intelligence	0	1	0	2	13	10	26
Internal Operations	1	0	2	6	4	2	15
Legal Section	0	0	0	0	5	3	8
Community Services		1	1	1	3	20	26
Staff Inspection	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Sub Total	3	3	3	12	27	36	84
Administration Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
* Personnel & Training	0	2	3	6	18	59	88
Planning & Research	0	1	0	2	2	5	10
Fiscal Section	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Sub Total	1	3	3	9	20	64	100
Field Operations Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	3	0	0	1	0	2	6
Field Training Office	0	0	1	2	2	28	33
Patrol Division							
Central Dist.	0	1	2	11	4	141	159
Southern Dist.	0	1	3	12	0	88	104
Potrero Dist.	0	1	2	10	4	89	106
Mission Dist.	0	1	3	11	3	134	152
Northern Dist.	0	1	2	10	7	152	172
Park Dist.	0	1	2	11	2	87	103
Richmond Dist.	0	1	2	10	2	69	84
Ingleside Dist.	0	1	1	12	2	96	112
Taraval Dist.	0	1	2	13	1	66	83
Tactical Division	0	1	2	12	2	82	99
Municipal Transit	0	1	0	7	0	51	59
Traffic Division	0	3	4	22	3	80	112
Sub Total	3	14	26	144	32	1165	1384
Investigations Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1	1	0	0	4	6	12
Investigations Div.	0	1	4	1	170	0	176
Vice Crimes Div.	0	1	1	1	20	28	51
Juvenile Division	0	1	0	0	14	3	18
Sub Total	1	4	5	2	208	37	257
Support Services Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Criminal I.D.	0	1	3	10	1	21	36
Communications	0	1	0	7	2	9	19
Criminalistics	1	0	0	3	12	10	26
Property Control	0	0	1	1	0	15	17
Sub Total	2	2	4	22	15	55	100
Total Sworn	10	26	41	189	302	1357	1925
Total Permanent/Temporary Civilian							541
TOTAL STRENGTH							2466

*Includes recruits-in-training and sworn personnel who were sick or disabled and one Captain assigned to Airport.

OPERATING BUDGET & WORK OUTPUT

OPERATING BUDGET

	Fiscal Year 1978-1979	Fiscal Year 1979-1980	Fiscal Year 1980-1981	Fiscal Year 1981-82	Fiscal Year 1982-83
Police Salaries	\$37,313,176	\$40,899,754	\$47,542,920	\$52,000,534	\$55,627,246
Civilian Salaries	8,198,308	8,376,664	9,779,587	11,046,072	12,462,740
Total Salaries	45,511,484	49,276,418	57,322,507	63,046,556	68,089,986
Fringe Benefits	31,968,748	41,466,053	41,560,402	54,483,560	57,742,275
Total Labor Costs	77,480,232	90,742,471	98,882,909	117,530,116	125,832,261
Contractual Services and Current Expenses	762,595	781,917	1,176,717	3,217,906	1,893,321
Equipment and Supplies	1,717,402	1,951,942	2,325,048	1,768,232	7,067,299
Services of Other Departments	2,363,463	2,392,973	2,751,967	3,078,345	4,328,921
Special Programs	287,134	765,701	377,925	712,837	898,495
TOTAL	\$82,610,826	\$96,635,004	\$105,514,566	\$126,307,436	\$140,020,297

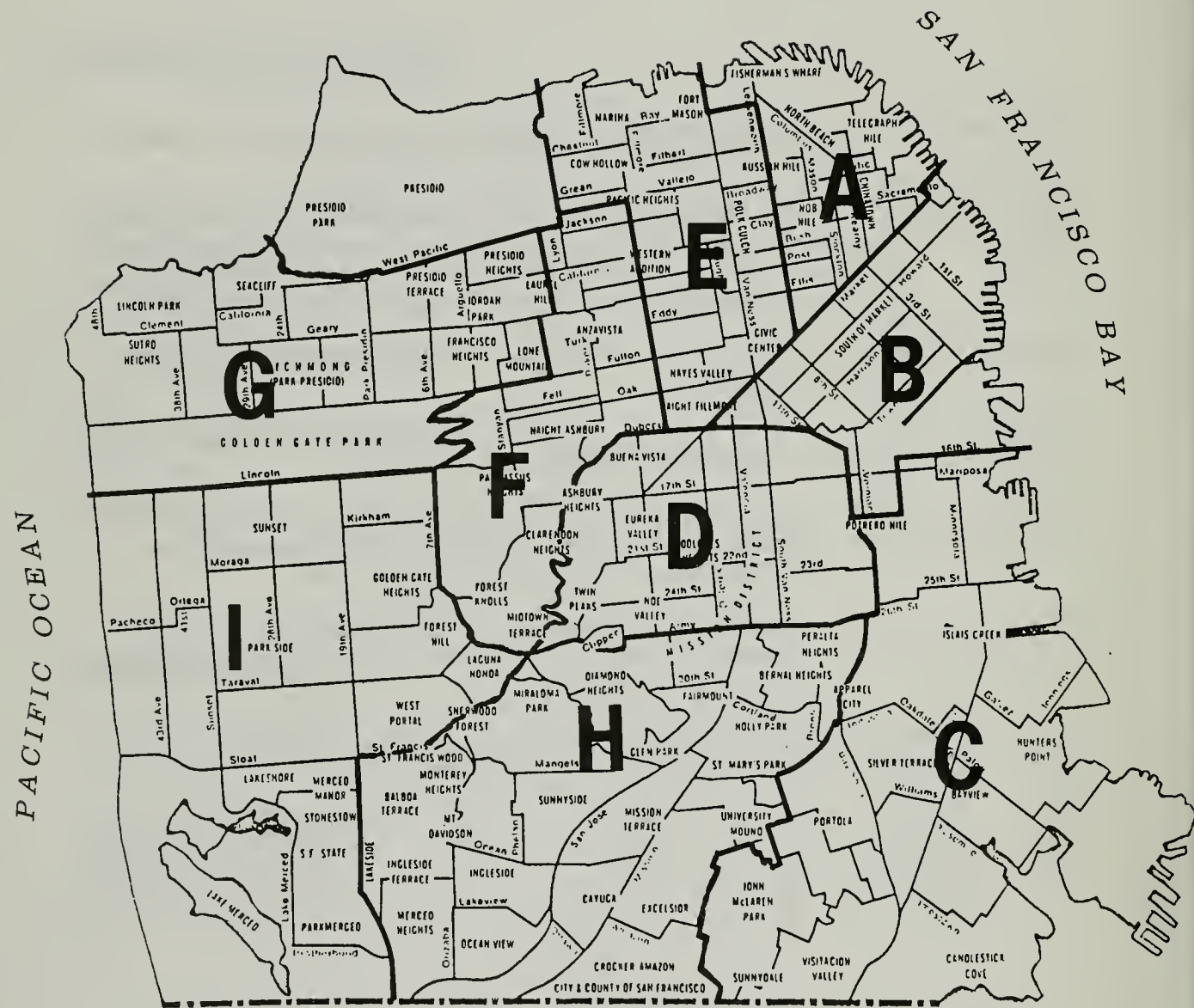
WORK OUTPUT

	Fiscal Year 1980-81	Fiscal Year 1981-82	% Change	Fiscal Year 1982-83	% Change
Criminal Incidents Reported	120,175	122,581	+ 2.9%	116,124	- 5.3%
Traffic Accidents Reported	17,128	16,870	- 1.5%	14,462	- 14.3%
Arrests Made	77,347	94,789	+ 22.6%	91,549	- 3.4%
Criminal Incidents Cleared	37,429	45,465	+ 21.5%	42,054	- 7.5%
Value of Property Recovered	\$10,177,131	\$8,145,216	- 20.0%	\$7,941,039	- 2.5%

THE YEAR'S HIGHLIGHTS

July 31, 1982	Lieutenants' examination; first since 1972, given by Consent Decree Division
August 8, 1982	Department reorganization; responsibilities of Commanders in Field Operations Bureau redefined; Internal Operations Bureau created; Hit and Run Detail transferred to Investigations Bureau, as reflected in accompanying Table of Organization
November 2, 1982	City elections; Charter amended to establish Office of Citizen Complaints
November 8, 1982	154th Academy Class sworn in; strength of Department brought to Court mandated level of 1,971 officers
January 18, 1983	Largest drug raid in Department history; undercover "S" Squad inspectors confiscate 41.9 lbs of 96% pure cocaine during arrest. Street value estimated at \$6,000,000.
February 4-5, 1983	Queen Elizabeth of England and President Reagan visit San Francisco; protection provided by San Francisco Police Department without incident
April 21, 1983	San Francisco chosen as site for 1984 Democratic National Convention; plans for policing the event begun the next day.

STATISTICAL DATA



MAP OF SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DISTRICTS AND NEIGHBORHOODS

- A - CENTRAL
- B - SOUTHERN
- C - POTRERO
- D - MISSION
- E - NORTHERN
- F - PARK
- G - RICHMOND
- H - INGLESIDE
- I - TARAVAL

TABLE 1

1982-83 REPORTED OFFENSES BY DISTRICT

PART I CRIMES	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	UNK
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	11	12	12	17	20	7	10	6	1	1
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE	82	51	66	70	88	40	42	48	15	72
ROBBERY	907	613	605	788	1637	573	250	619	231	272
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	624	371	400	567	698	302	115	415	125	150
BURGLARY	2020	1050	1076	1678	2369	1091	787	1408	763	209
LARCENY	7494	4826	1899	4105	6167	2636	2376	2788	1905	3305
AUTO THEFT	719	765	744	994	910	511	286	788	325	392
TOTAL PART I CRIMES	11857	7688	4802	8129	11889	5160	3866	6072	3365	4401
PART II CRIMES										
OTHER ASSAULTS	1078	620	790	1109	1169	533	329	720	392	201
FORGERY, COUNTERFEITING	302	153	44	108	171	50	49	63	64	82
WORTHLESS CHECKS	256	169	77	186	191	71	60	108	79	77
EMBEZZLEMENT	83	48	17	33	45	8	9	12	10	9
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	206	97	43	121	186	73	13	43	13	27
WEAPONS, CARRYING	539	178	148	348	415	131	35	134	69	58
SEX OFFENSES (EX RAPE & PROS)	64	48	71	100	126	66	79	92	67	69
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	54	29	144	136	89	60	26	120	56	48
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	828	506	672	992	1059	531	528	933	638	310
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	7412	2799	1935	4003	5610	1668	1413	1763	1042	1115
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	10822	4647	3941	7136	9061	3931	2541	3988	2430	1996
GRAND TOTAL	22679	12335	8743	15265	20950	8351	6407	10060	5795	6397

TABLE 2

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF PERSONS ARRESTED (DETAINED)

PART I ARRESTS	1978	1979	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	85	93	120	229	150
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	24	14	14	6	16
RAPE	179	176	171	163	117
ROBBERY	1219	1285	1436	1448	1390
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1593	1768	2184	1976	1710
BURGLARY	1698	1810	2164	2231	2090
LARCENY	5427	4280	4117	5032	5394
AUTO THEFT	834	743	859	863	781
TOTAL PART I ARRESTS	11059	10169	11065	11948	11648

PART II ARRESTS					
OTHER ASSAULTS	1920	1942	2309	2624	2598
ARSON			69	70	40
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	122	117	360	345	372
FRAUD & EMBEZZLEMENT	59	71	518	612	781
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	1123	1280	1238	1462	1233
WEAPONS, CARRYING	1551	1473	879	917	859
PROSTITUTION	1900	1778	1382	1792	1678
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	299	372	742	753	709
NARCOTICS	3262	3524	5467	7984	7335
GAMBLING	260	405	165	122	138
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	39	57	67	118	145
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	1269	1562	1124	1170	1122
LIQUOR LAWS	174	225	453	570	393
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	2660	1881	1746	2780	1880
DRUNK	16007	16167	18923	22189	20911
DRUNK DRIVERS	1029	1039	1780	1989	1966
DRUNK IN AUTO	270	274	167	161	150
OTHER TRAFFIC	7703	6905	6896	6194	10501
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	6404	4625	15485	21387	19249
FOR OTHER JURISDICTIONS	1565	1730	2722	1799	724
BENCH WARRENTS - NON TRAFFIC	3816	3909	3790	7803	7117
TOTAL PART II ARRESTS	51432	50317	66282	82841	79901

GRAND TOTAL	62481	60486	77347	94789	93549
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TABLE 3

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF CRIME

PART I CRIMES	1978	1979	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	119	112	128	128	95
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	1	0	2	0	0
RAPE, FORCIBLE & ASSAULT TO	583	664	743	610	568
ROBBERY	6508	6694	7861	7334	6475
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	3300	3571	4254	3736	3739
BURGLARY	18030	17255	18181	15775	12418
LARCENY	32876	33943	34161	35139	37335
AUTO THEFT	8944	8506	7214	6563	6227
TOTAL PART I CRIMES	70361	70745	72544	69285	66857
PART II CRIMES					
OTHER ASSAULTS	5804	6658	6862	6775	6920
ARSON	542	558	435	370	342
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	860	1087	1295	1321	1086
FRAUD & EMBEZZLEMENT	1300	1111	1736	1611	1537
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	612	640	803	868	820
WEAPONS, CARRYING	1705	1714	2216	2283	2048
PROSTITUTION	1796	1648	1443	1944	1756
SEX OFFENSES (EX RAPE & PROS)	561	619	713	710	750
NARCOTICS	2054	2261	3641	5417	5320
GAMBLING	36	40	65	55	82
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	387	415	333	398	515
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	7110	8271	8764	7285	6985
LIQUOR LAWS	92	135	210	368	277
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	7624	7041	7751	8414	8066
JUVENILE OFFENSES	1342	1269	1059	1056	973
OTHER MUNICIPAL OFFENSES	2336	1728	2099	5944	3676
MISCELLANEOUS	6836	6844	8206	8477	8114
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	40997	42029	47631	53296	49267
GRAND TOTAL	111358	112774	120175	122581	116124

TABLE 4

FIVE YEAR COMPARISON OF JUVENILE ARRESTS

PART I ARRESTS	1978	1979	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	8	2	12	20	4
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	1
RAPE	13	22	7	16	13
ROBBERY	339	312	329	267	352
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	197	233	209	193	157
BURGLARY	680	667	563	510	439
LARCENY	1541	1242	853	988	1021
AUTO THEFT	436	354	221	158	150
TOTAL PART I ARRESTS	3214	2832	2194	2152	2137

PART II ARRESTS					
OTHER ASSAULTS	291	265	261	284	284
ARSON	23	3	12	16	4
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING			19	11	9
FRAUD & EMBEZZLEMENT			22	25	18
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY			153	149	107
WEAPONS, CARRYING	139	182	86	113	92
PROSTITUTION			36	30	10
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	10	10	92	77	62
NARCOTICS	192	209	289	377	330
GAMBLING			10	2	6
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD			1	0	3
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	400	514	276	212	211
LIQUOR LAWS	102	107	153	161	135
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	118	117	103	114	70
DRUNK			67	79	51
DRUNK DRIVERS	5	4	4	1	0
DRUNK IN AUTO			0	0	0
OTHER TRAFFIC			57	146	70
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	4927	4527	1861	1659	1219
FOR OTHER JURISDICTIONS			5	9	7
BENCH WARRENTS - NON TRAFFIC			1	1	1
TOTAL PART II ARRESTS	6207	5938	3524	3466	2689

GRAND TOTAL	9421	8770	5702	5618	4826
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SELECTED PRODUCTIVITY MEASUREMENTS

Unit Objective	1982-1983 Performance	1981-1982 Performance
Field Operations Bureau		
District Stations		
To reduce the number of stacked runs on the 0000-0800 watch in the Central District to an average of 2.5 per watch	1.3	2.5
To reduce on-street crime in the Richmond District by 3%	620 (-23%)	808
To increase the number of bookings by officers on the 0000-0800 watch in the Southern District to an average of 9.5 per month	10.1	9.2
To maintain the number of reports written by officers of the 1600-2400 watch in the Potrero District at an average of 10 per month	10.1	10
To increase the number of moving citations written by officers on the 0800-1600 watch in the Mission district to an average of 4 per month	4.4	2.9
To achieve a travel time of 2 minutes for the best 50% of "A" priority calls on the 0000-0800 watch in the Taraval district	2	2.5
Tactical Division		
To reduce on-street crimes in target area B by 5%	1,517 (-3%)	1,562
Traffic Division		
To reduce injury accidents by 5%	5,491 (-6.9%)	5,895
To resolve 90% of noise ordinance complaints	93%	94%

Unit Objective	1982-1983 Performance	1981-1982 Performance
Investigations Bureau		
Criminal Investigations Division		
To clear 71% of assigned Homicide cases	60%	68%
To clear 47% of assigned Robbery cases	59%	53%
To clear 46% of assigned Sex Crimes cases	51%	46%
To clear 70% of assigned Auto Theft cases	73%	75%
To clear 70% of assigned Burglary cases	66%	80%
To clear 71% of assigned Fraud cases	77%	72%
To clear 75% of assigned Fencing cases	74%	85%
Vice Crimes Division		
To decrease the number of prostitution complaints to 157	132	164
Juvenile Division		
To clear 70% of assigned juvenile street robbery cases	66%	69%
"S" Squad		
To effect 800 arrests through undercover police presence	1,574	1,182
Support Services Bureau		
Communications Division		
To reduce the number of complaints against dispatchers to 12 per year	12	30
Criminalistics Division		
To maintain a 10% latent fingerprint identification rate	13.9	15%
Criminal Information Division		
To hold the average end-of-the-month backlog of unprocessed incident reports to no more than 250	62.5	113

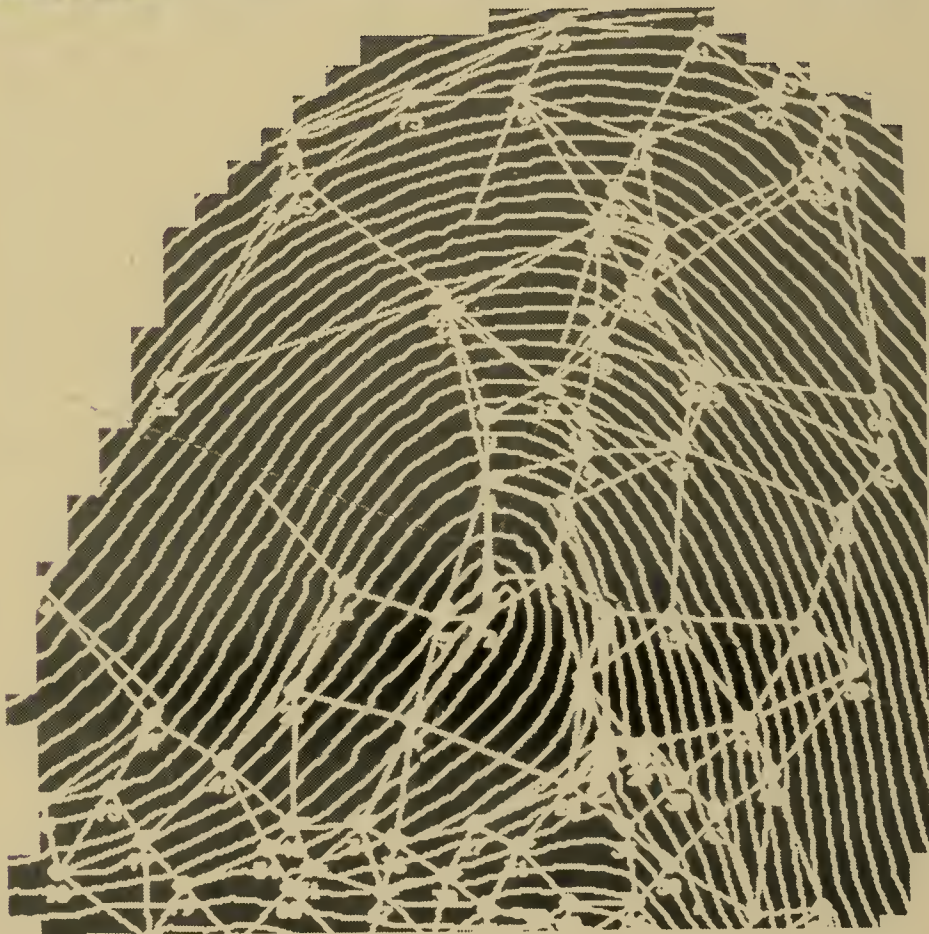
Unit Objective	1982-1983 Performance	1981-1982 Performance
Fleet Management		
To limit four-wheeled vehicle "down time" to 10%	8%	9%
Administration Bureau		
Personnel & Training Division		
To remediate 100% of all observed deficiencies in recruits by the end of the Academy cycle	86%	86%
To maintain the percentage of Department strength on Disability Leave at no more than 3.5	3.1%	2.9%
Planning & Research Division		
To prepare 2,200 crime and other statistical analyses	1,881	2,252
Consent Decree Division		
To train 1,300 women and minorities for entry level employment	2,938	1,235
Units Reporting to the Chief		
Intelligence Division		
To clear 70% of assigned gang-related assault cases	78%	74%
Community Services Division		
To provide 48,252 individual escorts to insure older peoples' safety	66,508	48,252

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SAN FRANCISCO POLICE DEPARTMENT

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ANNUAL REPORT



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EDITOR: JIM MAAS
CHIEF 'S OFFICE
ART DIRECTOR: PAUL MURILLO
PLANNING & RESEARCH

Front Cover: An onion skin tracing of an enlarged photograph (left) of a latent fingerprint and the graphics overlay (right) used by the department's Fingerprint Computer to identify suspects.

POLICE COMMISSION MESSAGE

Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Mayor
City Hall
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear Honorable Dianne Feinstein:

The Commission forwards to your office, in compliance with Charter Section 3.500, the 1983-84 San Francisco Police Department Annual Report.

The Commission has participated in 31 administrative hearings resulting in 13 terminations, 13 suspensions, and 5 charges not sustained. This is in addition to the weekly administrative calendar (239 hours), preparation and review of complaints (approximately 10 hours weekly), and Executive Sessions (18 meetings) regarding issues with the San Francisco Police Officers Association, legal matters and personnel. This has resulted in 49 overall Administrative Hearings and 4 Special Sessions regarding the continued oversight functions of the Police Commission.

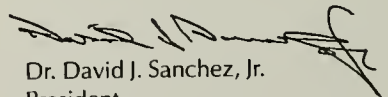
During the year 1983-84, the Commission has initiated selected perimeters of review on the overall operations of the Office of Civilian Complaints, including the formulation of a Commission Subcommittee to provide additional oversight. Although the system as presently operated is generating partial compliance, the Commission envisions structural changes both in staffing and resources to insure full implementation of this unit.

The Commission is pleased the Department has continued its training efforts, particularly in crowd control and other selected areas of law enforcement to maintain the overall readiness of our San Francisco Police Services. The Department's leadership and coordination pertaining to the security of the Democratic Convention is directly related to the additional training and staff readiness.

The Police Commission will continue to address the issue of administrative supervision and leadership within the daily operations of the San Francisco Police Department. With the permanent appointment of 49 lieutenants, the first since 1972, we feel significant outcome in these areas will result in increasing the performance and supervision of the San Francisco Police Department.

The Commission will maximize our efforts to insure overall accountability of policies and procedures during the coming year.

Respectfully,



Dr. David J. Sanchez, Jr.
President

THE POLICE COMMISSION



THE POLICE COMMISSION:
(LEFT TO RIGHT) BURL TOLER,
THOMAS HSIEH, DR. DAVID
SANCHEZ, JR., JO DALY AND
ALFREDO NELDER.

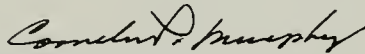
CHIEF'S MESSAGE

The crime statistics listed in the last section of this Annual Report indicate that the tide has turned and that we are beginning to win the battle against nearly every major category of crime in our City.

There are many explanations for the turn-around. The most obvious is that not only are there record numbers of officers on patrol, but also that the quality of the training they receive is unsurpassed. Another less obvious explanation has to do with the performance of civilians, such as Records Division clerical staff and Communications Dispatchers, working around the clock to provide police officers the information they need to protect the community. There is also a set of external factors that affect crime rates positively (e.g. unemployment rates, housing availability, age characteristics of the population, Court probation and sentencing policies) over which our department has little control. Still another explanation centers around the sophisticated new tools with which our officers are equipped. These tools, and the way they are used, are the focal points of this Annual Report.

San Franciscans have invested more than \$5,000,000 in the last three years alone to acquire the absolutely best state-of-the-art computerized technology. Through the recounting of the events surrounding the commission of a crime, beginning with the precise minute it was reported to us, and ending with our apprehension of the suspect, we hope to give citizens a clear picture of how we are using their dollars to make San Francisco a safer city.

The account of the crime and the investigation you are about to read is factual, with the exception that, in a very few instances, some technical data have been changed, but only to make for ease of understanding. Also names, places and numbers that could be used to identify victims or suspects, or harm the chances of a successful prosecution, have been altered. If the names used happen to be those of people you know, it is coincidental.



Cornelius P. Murphy
CHIEF OF POLICE



PROLOGUE

Picture in your mind for a minute that you are walking along a San Francisco street late one evening and you observe a woman sitting in a car, sobbing hysterically. As you offer her your assistance, you learn that she was unable to report that she was the victim of a sexual assault by a masked man in her car about an hour ago, and that she was unable to use a nearby pay telephone to report the attack because her purse had been taken from her. You tell her you'll place the call for her, but who do you phone?... Central Emergency Hospital? the Police? and which unit? the nearest district station? the Sex Crimes Section?

You look for a phone number in the phone book, locate Sex Crimes, and place the call. You get no answer because the office is closed. Frustrated, you phone information, and the operator gives you the Police Department non-emergency number (553-0123). The third call finally connects you with a Police telephone operator, and 20 minutes later a patrol car rolls up, and the officers take the victim to the Sexual Trauma Center. As they complete their incident report, the officers instruct her to bring her car to the Hall of Justice the next day.

At the Hall, Field Evidence Technicians discover two smudged fingerprints on the door post of the car. Because the suspect was masked, mug shot photos are of no use, and because there is no way of matching his fingerprints with one of the almost 300,000 sets on file, short of a massive manual search, the investigation is later set aside as unsolved.

That scenario illustrates three major problems that have made it difficult for us to provide timely police services: reporting time, response time, and fingerprint identification. Had the victim reported the attack as soon as she saw a phone, had the Good Samaritan known whom to call, and had the patrol car responded within two or three minutes of his call, the chances of apprehending a suspect would have dramatically increased. Or had a technician made a "hit," an exact correspondence between the latent prints on the door post and those in our files, an arrest warrant might have been issued within a matter of hours.

Four years ago, the technology to collapse reporting time, response time, and identification time was just one of many items on our "wish list." Today, the technology is in place. The following scenario shows how it works.

"A WEEK OUT OF THE ACADEMY...A DAY OUT OF JAIL"

Elaine Hall's financial counseling business occupies a small office on the 7th floor of the 290 Geary Building, a post-1906 office structure near Union Square in downtown San Francisco. Saturday, January 28th, 1984 started out no differently for her than any other Saturday; she entered the lobby shortly after a quarter to eight and casually greeted A.R. Munson, the building manager, with her usual "Good morning, Al." But Munson didn't return the greeting; instead he told Ms. Hall, "You better not go up there. Your place has been broken into. Better not touch anything until the police get here." As Ms. Hall recalled it, she was in a state of shock as she got off the elevator and saw glass from the broken office door scattered all over the carpet. But most of what she recalls is her frantic hunt for her own income tax schedules that she was working on the previous evening. She had sufficient presence of mind, however, to remember the 5' 10", 30-35 year old white male with brown hair she had observed loitering around the building just a week earlier when other offices in the building had been burglarized.

For A.R. Munson, it was a different kind of shock because he had not one but, as it turned out, 29 ransacked offices from the fourth to eighth floors to deal with. He remembers the excited phone call from his security guard who had come on duty at 7:30, arriving at the building a few minutes later, and finding a scene that resembled, as he put it, "a national disaster area. Fire hoses were on the ground like spaghetti. They used the spigots...the nozzles...to break the doors...I don't know why. Glass was everywhere, they ate food from the offices, they drank booze from one office in

somebody else's office. They climbed through one door. They go over the transome. I just don't understand. Why do people do things like that? Anyway, I didn't waste no more time looking around after seeing Missus Hall's place. I phoned the police...9-1-1 I think it was."

9-1-1 was designed specifically to reduce reporting time problems like the one described in the prologue. Funds to develop the system and purchase the equipment were derived from a surcharge on telephone bills; no City funds were used. Planning began in 1980; the system became operative in June, 1982.

The 9-1-1 system instantly linked Munson with a communications operator in the Hall of Justice. No charge was made to his phone, and if he had had to use a pay phone, he would not have needed a coin to make the call. The communications operator received the call, recorded the request for service, and by a push of a button, routed the call to a Police communications dispatcher. (Had the caller reported a different emergency, the operator could have routed the call directly to Emergency Medical Services, Fire Department, Highway Patrol, or other emergency service dispatchers.)

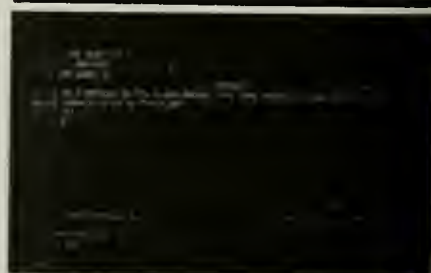
While Munson was talking, 9-1-1 equipment was printing out a permanent record of the call, showing when and from what phone he made the call, and, then, when it was completed, the time it was routed to a dispatcher. In this incident, the replica printed below

788-9700 08 07:38:14 07:38:16 07:39:24 12

shows that a call from 788-9700 was received on trunk line 12 (the right hand figure) at 7:38 AM and 14 seconds. Two seconds later, the operator at phone position 08 (second figure from the left), Albert O'Keefe, was on the line with the caller, and at 7:39 AM and 24 seconds, he had ended the call.

Even as Munson was requesting police help, Operator O'Keefe was activating the Computer Assisted Dispatch System (CAD). CAD is a sophisticated system which electronically matches request for police services with the resources to meet the requests. The system, which went into operation in September, 1983, cost San Franciscans more than \$3,000,000, but with the information organized by the computer, Communications Dispatchers are able to make decisions far faster and with less chance for error than they did using the old system of transporting handwritten complaint cards down a belt from telephone operator to communications dispatcher. The result has been a marked decrease in police response time.

O'Keefe's first action was to orally confirm Munson's phone number and address. Having done this, he depressed a key on the keyboard of his computer console, which not only automatically displayed the address and phone number, but also a format which required him to gather and enter further information: Radio code, priority, reportee's name, source of the request (9-1-1), and the text of the request. Here is what his video screen looked like just before he transferred the request for service to a Communications Dispatcher by depressing another key.

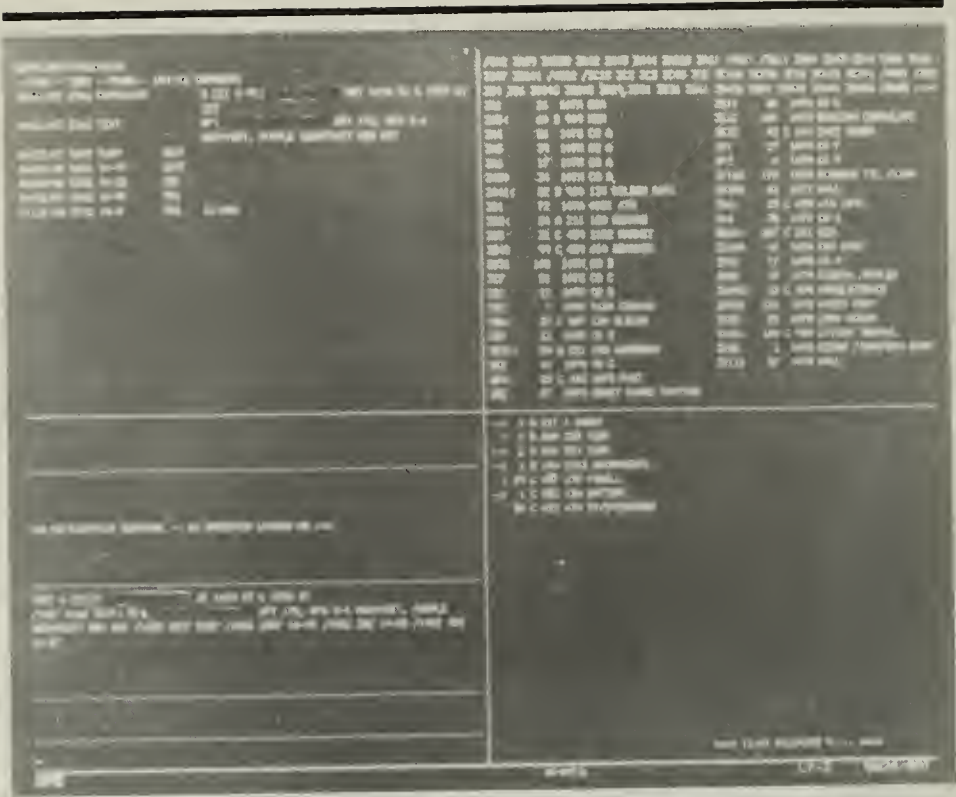


The report that Munson's call triggered is reproduced here on a test screen; originally it appeared in a corner of a large (18" by 14") screen in front of each communications dispatcher. It was recalled to the test screen by a simple inquiry, QCH, (bottom line) using the complaint number, 402080739A (top line).



The inquiry says that at 7:40:00 (only 36 seconds after the call was terminated) the complaint (request for service) that Operator O'Keefe (CX08) had taken had been relayed to a dispatcher. The message (comments) was that he had given a "B" priority (since a crime was not in progress) to a request to meet a citizen (909) about a burglary (459) at 290 Geary Street. At 7:43:54, Dispatcher Sue Hart (DIS3) put the call out over the air and dispatched the 3 Adam 5 car (3A5, [Patrol Division, Central Station, Sector 5]) to the scene. At 7:50:48, well within acceptable limits for a "B" priority run, 3 Adam 5 reported it had arrived at the scene (10-97). At 7:53:12, 3 Adam 5 reported, by portable (PIC) radio over Supervisory Channel 2 (SUP2) that it was continuing on its present assignment but had moved its location (10-98), and 18 seconds later it gave its new location to SUP 2 on a 10-97 call. 3A5 notified dispatcher Tony Hardley (DIS3) that it had completed its assignment and was back in service (10-8) at 14:56:03, a little more than seven hours later. The notation DI:HAN means simply that the dispatch was handled, in this case with a series of incident reports.

The next illustration is a photograph of a screen similar to the one in front of Dispatcher Hart at 7:40:00 on January 28th. The actual screen cannot be reproduced here for technical and security reasons. Nevertheless, the facsimile shows the kind of information on which she based her decision to dispatch 3 Adam 5 to 290 Geary St.



The top left quadrant of the screen is a dispatcher's work area on which CAD information (checks on vehicle registrations, outstanding warrant checks, and other data similar to the history of the run shown on the preceding page) can be called up. The lower right quadrant lists the calls for service queued and waiting for assignment. In this instance, the first line shows that there was an "A" priority call that had been waiting for 1 minute on a 211 (robbery) at #1 Grant. In the 290 Geary incident, the information from 9-1-1 would first have appeared in this space.

The upper right quadrant first lists all of the patrol cars in service at any given moment on one dispatch channel, and it then shows each car's assignment, location, and number of minutes on the assignment. For example, the screen shows that the 3 Boy 3 car has been on a C priority 459 run for 31 minutes at 1182 Market St.

When cars were available for dispatch, Hart called the information from O'Keefe to the lower left quadrant. Instantly, CAD displayed the complaint (request for service) and the call signs for three cars which, based on their current assignment and location, could provide the quickest service. In the 290 Geary case, 3 Adam 5 was the best

choice since it was just coming 10-8 (in service) from Central Station at the start of its watch (tour of duty), and Hart dispatched it over the air.

For the officers who arrived at the scene, Dennis Meixner, a 13-year veteran, and Anthony Hartzler, a recruit officer less than a week out of the Police Academy, the call for service appeared to be just another 459. 459's are runs that many officers find unattractive because the work is usually routine and because there is so little they can do other than lending a sympathetic ear and writing an incident report. The run to 290 Geary, as it turned out, was far from routine since there were more than two dozen victims to take statements from and, when the final tally was made, 29 reports to write. "No cop likes doing paperwork," Meixner said, "so when it hit us that we had to write a report for each office, it blew our minds. But you gotta do 'em, so we rolled up our sleeves and started in. It took us almost all day, I think. I'll say this: it was a helluva lesson for a recruit!"

By the time they had started writing up the report of the second break-in, Meixner had seen enough of a pattern to warrant calling Operations Center to request a Crime Scene Investigator. At 9:30 AM on-call Officer Larry Dubour, seven years in the Crime Lab and 12 more years before that in the Patrol Division, responded. His responsibility was to develop any physical evidence that could be used in a subsequent prosecution.

Three offices into the eighth floor "mess," Dubour discovered a set of fingerprints in a place that told him that they belonged to a possible suspect who was not wearing gloves. He deduced that the prints were a suspect's from the fact that when an expanded metal screen that had been bolted to the door behind the glass panel to foil burglars failed to yield to the fire hose nozzle, the suspect had broken the transom and hoisted himself over the top into the office, leaving behind a set of prints on the sill, an unlikely place for the attorney who occupied the office to have left his fingerprints.

On the frame for the glass in the door of Room 612, Dubour picked up another set of prints. Because the lock was a key operated deadbolt, the suspect was unable to reach in and turn the knob; he climbed through the door, leaving his prints wrapped around both sides of the frame.

Continuing on, Dubour worked each one of the 29 offices, finishing up at 2:30 PM with latent palmprints and fingerprints from 16 more offices. From 290 Geary, he drove to Central Station to get the incident report numbers from Meixner and Hartzler to complete his own paperwork. As Dubour was leaving, Hartzler told him, "Geez, I hope you catch the S.O.B.; he sure put us to a lotta work."

That same Saturday, Inspector Nick Klimenko watched the stream of incident reports that Meixner and Hartzler had written pile up in the Burglary Detail's in-basket with more than passing interest since 290 Geary Street was in the geographical area for which he had investigative responsibility. In reading the report of the break-in at Elaine Hall's office, Klimenko noted her description of the man who had been seen loitering around the building the previous week. When he got back to his desk the following Tuesday, Klimenko phoned her, but she had nothing more to add to her original statement to Officers Meixner and Hartzler. In one of their reports, the officers had noted that A.R. Munson would provide the name of a suspect, after he went through his files. When contacted by Klimenko, Munson gave him the name of Paul Harper, a man whom he recalled as being similar in appearance to the loiterer Ms. Hall had seen, and whom he knew had broken into offices in the 290 Geary building four and a half years earlier. Klimenko ran Harper's name on a CABLE computer terminal and quickly discovered that he had a San Francisco "rap sheet" (criminal history record).

At this point in the drama, Klimenko and Dubour are on stage at the same time. Klimenko gave Dubour the name and SF# (the rap sheet file number) of Paul Harper and waited for the results. Klimenko had followed enough leads in his 18 years of police work to know not to get his hopes up too soon. And, predictably, when Dubour had completed his manual comparison between the prints in Harper's file and those he had lifted from 290 Geary Street, there was no match and no way to link him to the break-ins. "That was it as far as I was concerned," Klimenko said. "There wasn't much else I could do." For all intents and purposes, about the only choice he had was to recommend to his Lieutenant placing his case in the inactive file. And there wasn't much more that Dubour could do either, short of a massive, manual search of the 200,000 sets of ten fingerprints in the Department's files.

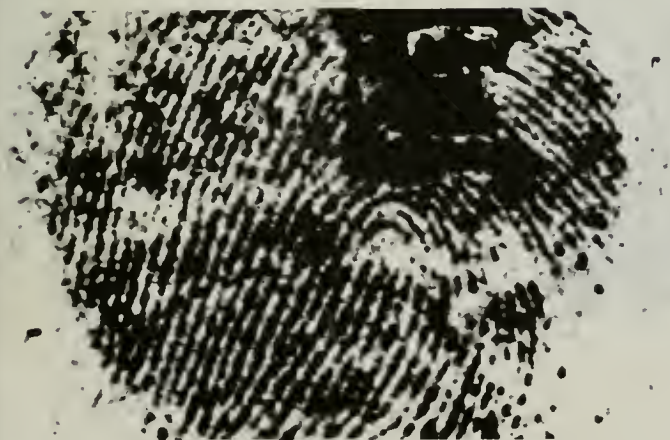
But the case wasn't over because the Department's Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) was just coming on-line. AFIS, commonly known as the Fingerprint Computer, had been on Inspector Ken Moses', who heads the Crime Scene Investigation unit, "wish list" for several years. Ken knew, from years of poring over fingerprints, how time-consuming and usually fruitless it was searching the files for a "hit," a correspondence between prints on file and latent prints from crime scenes. He also knew that the technology to eliminate the problem and to solve more crimes was available, but the funds to obtain the equipment were not available.

Finally, in December, 1982, the City appropriated \$2,000,000 to design, develop, and acquire a computerized fingerprint search system. By October, 1983, the system was in place and ready to receive the first data, and technicians began the huge task of transferring all of the fingerprints on file into a computer-compatible format (palm prints were to be entered later), and by late February, 1984, the system was ready.

Remembering Officer Hartzer's comments and his own work at 290 Geary, and knowing he'd have his first opportunity to use the computer, Larry Dubour began development of the latent print (the left ring finger's, as it turned out) from the door of Room 612 on February 28th.

Using the equipment at the Crime Scene Investigation Unit office on the fifth floor of the Hall of Justice, he photographed the latent print and produced a five-power enlargement (left picture below), from which he manually made an onion skin tracing (right picture below), to more clearly pick up the points of identification, or minutiae, as they are called by fingerprint technicians. The minutiae are the points where fingerprint ridges bifurcate, merge or abruptly end; they are like the points on a map of the City where Market Street begins or crosses Van Ness Avenue.

On February 29th, Dubour photographed and reduced the tracing to its original size, identified the minutiae, attached the photo to a card, and ran the card through a "reader" in the Record Room on the fourth floor. The reader makes a permanent, graphic record of all prints fed into it, whether those of a suspect taken at the time of his booking or, as in this case, latent prints from a crime scene. Within 15 seconds, the reader entered the photograph of Dubour's tracing into its data bank and assigned it a file number. Upon his return to his office, Dubour entered the file number into another AFIS component, along with as much identifying information of the subject (sex, hand and finger from which the print was taken, if known, etc.) as he had, and a blow-up of the print instantly appeared on the screen. At that point he had two critical judgments to make: where to locate the core area of the print, through which a horizontal and vertical axis of the finger must pass, and where to align the axes. A mislocation of the core area or a misalignment of these axes by 15 degrees would make the subsequent computer search meaningless.



Through the use of computer graphics, he redefined the ridges so the minutiae were distinct and then superimposed the horizontal and vertical axes. The last entry he made was the "relations," the connectors between the minutiae for which the computer searches, and this too was accomplished by depressing a program key. The final product, as it appeared on the screen just before Dubour depressed another program key, looked like the picture below.

Late in the afternoon of March 1, just before he went off duty, Dubour entered the print into the fingerprint computer. At 8:00 the next morning, March 1st, he turned on the output side of the computer, and it told him the search was complete. Another program entry started a printer that typed out a "respondents list" of 10 possible suspects by SF#, the first of which had an asterisk in front of it, indicating a very probable suspect. Excitedly, DuBour went back down to the Records Room and began pulling the files, beginning with the one with the



asterisk. He got no further than the first one; the computer had scored a "hit," a match between the latent print from 290 Geary and the print in the file belonging to a man by the name of Melvin Greene.

If he was excited with the first "hit," Dubour could barely contain himself when he went through the same process with the prints lifted from the transom of the eighth floor office. In less than five minutes, the computer completed that search; those prints too belonged to Melvin Greene. By 8:45, he was on the phone with Inspector Klimenko. "Hey, Nick," he shouted, "We got the S.O.B. from 290 Geary!"

The first thing that Klimenko did was to run Greene's name and SF# on the CABLE computer to call up his "rap sheet." It came as no great surprise to Nick that Greene had an extensive record of felonies in San Francisco, including auto theft, burglary, and battery on a police officer. A little more surprising was his FBI record that listed arrests in Illinois (assault with a deadly weapon, kidnapping, armed robbery), Rhode Island (burglary, tampering with a witness), and, most recently, New Mexico (grand theft) from where he had escaped the State Penitentiary.

Armed with the fingerprints, the rap sheets, and his own investigative notes, Klimenko went to the District Attorney who agreed that there was enough evidence to justify filing a complaint and requesting a warrant. On March 2, 1984, the Court issued a warrant for the arrest of Melvin Greene, but Klimenko's attempt to serve the warrant by going to the address where Greene formerly picked up his welfare checks was fruitless; Greene had skipped.

An interesting sidelight on the drama is that Greene was arrested in San Francisco as recently as January 5th for drug possession and resisting arrest under the name of Timothy Cannon. After Cannon was booked

and fingerprinted, his identity as Melvin Greene was established, and a warrant search determined that he was wanted not only in New Mexico but in Solano County as well. Shortly after the San Francisco charges were dropped on January 9th, Greene, along with the New Mexico warrant, was transferred to the custody of the Solano County sheriff. On January 17th, Inspector Bill Smith of the Fugitive Detail notified New Mexico that Greene was in custody in the Solano County Jail. For one of a number of possible reasons, such as New Mexico not wanting to go the expense of extradition, Solano County O.R'ed (released on his own recognizance) Greene on the morning of January 27, 1984. Had he been held for extradition, 290 Geary might not have been burglarized. As it was, Greene had only been a day out of jail when he went to work with the fire hose nozzles.

EPILOGUE

It would simply be wishful thinking to expect that the computers you have just read about have won the battle against crime, and that if a criminal leaves a fingerprint behind at the scene of his crime, he's as good as arrested. The fact is, however, that Melvin Greene is still at large. The fact is that patrol cars cannot always be dispatched as quickly as all of us would like. And the fact is that our files contain only the fingerprints of persons with criminal history records in San Francisco. So, despite all the modern resources we are able to marshal, the war is far from over. To illustrate: there were 2,072 burglary arrests in San Francisco during the year ending on June 30, 1984; in that same period, 10,740 burglaries were reported.

The best hope still lies not so much in computers but in people...people like Albert O'Keefe who extract needed information from excited callers, Sue Hart who

calmly handle the myriad of crackling voices on the radio channels, Dennis Meixner and Anthony Hartzler who slog their way through routine burglary reports nearly every day of the week, Nick Klimenko who knows the ropes of investigations like the back of his own hand, Larry Dubour whose training and experience with crime scene evidence often makes the difference between an unsolved crime and a successful prosecution, and Ken Moses who stuck with his dream of acquiring the most up-to-date tools to do his job. Without them, 9-1-1, CAD, and AFIS would simply be high-cost, low-yield gadgets.

By shining the spotlight only on the actors in the drama you have just read, it is all too easy to overlook the contribution of each of the more than 2,500 officers and civilians in the department who have the will and the skill to perform their own jobs as effectively as those whose names were mentioned in the scenario. Each one is a part of the team of professionals who chose police work as a career in order to make San Francisco a safer community.

OPERATING BUDGET & WORK OUTPUT

BUDGET

	Fiscal Year 1979-1980	Fiscal Year 1980-1981	Fiscal Year 1981-1982	Fiscal Year 1982-1983	Fiscal Year 1983-1984
Police Salaries	\$40,899,754	\$47,542,920	\$52,000,534	\$55,627,246	\$64,763,847
Civilian Salaries	8,376,664	9,779,587	11,046,072	12,462,740	13,518,597
Total Salaries	49,276,418	57,322,507	63,046,556	68,089,986	78,282,444
Fringe Benefits	41,466,053	41,560,402	54,483,560	57,742,275	65,372,961
Total Labor Costs	90,742,471	98,882,909	117,530,116	125,832,261	143,655,375
Contractual Services and Current Expenses	781,917	1,176,717	3,217,906	1,893,321	4,833,025
Equipment and Supplies	1,951,942	2,325,048	1,768,232	7,067,299	4,290,396
Services of Other Departments	2,392,973	2,751,967	3,078,345	4,328,921	1,180,966
Special Programs	765,701	377,925	712,837	898,495	1,473,867
TOTAL	\$96,635,004	\$105,514,566	\$126,307,436	\$140,020,297	\$155,433,659

WORK OUTPUT

	Fiscal Year 1981-1982	% Change	Fiscal Year 1982-1983	% Change	Fiscal Year 1983-1984	% Change
Criminal Incidents Reported	122,581	+2.9%	116,124	-5.3%	110,331	-5.0%
Traffic Accidents Reported	16,870	-1.5%	14,462	-14.3%	11,416	-21.1%
Arrests Made	94,789	+22.6%	91,549	-3.4%	96,166	+5.0%
Criminal Incidents Cleared	45,465	+21.5%	42,054	-7.5%	44,019	+4.7%
Value of Property Recovered	\$8,145,216	-20.0%	\$7,941,039	-2.5%	\$6,182,362	-22.1%

DEPARTMENTAL MISCELLANY

Our changing department:

In 1977, 85.2% of the 1,671 officers were White males. In 1983, White males accounted for only 66.0% of 1,970 officers. The shift in the sex and ethnic composition of the Department is largely attributable to the Court Order, implemented by the Consent Decree Division. Since 1977, every other category of personnel gained in numbers and percentages, but the most dramatic gains were by Hispanic males from 3.6% in 1977 to 7.4% in 1983, Asian males from 1.1% to 6.0%, and White females from 2.7% to 4.4%.

A new program

designed to help parents locate missing children was launched this year. Called the Childrens Fingerprint Program, it makes available to parents and guardians, on a voluntary basis, fingerprint cards on which police officers and cadets record childrens' fingerprints, and on which the parents fill in identifying information, such as age, sex, height, birthplace, etc. No copies are made; parents retain the original for use in the event that their child is missing.

Nine civilian investigators

were hired by the Office of Citizen Complaints on August 22, 1983. Trained by the Internal Affairs Bureau officers they were to replace, the investigators began their own investigations of complaints of police officer misconduct in mid-October.

Payment of bail

for outstanding traffic warrants by credit card was made possible in early December, 1983. Previously, a person unable to pay by cash or personal check was detained until a third party could do so. Now, a valid Visa or Mastercard can be used to post bail. Not only is the service more convenient for arrestees, it also saves police time in booking.

Eight young men and women,

all between the ages of 18 and 20 and either living or attending a school in San Francisco, became the first members of the Senior Police Cadet corps on January 1, 1984. The program, sponsored by the Police Activities League at no cost to the Department, requires two years of community/law enforcement service and the completion of an 832 P.C. (arrest and firearms training) course. Upon graduation at age 21, these eight cadets and those that follow will have a significant advantage over inexperienced applicants for regular police work.

A departmental Substance Abuse Education Committee,

consisting of three health care professionals, a Police Commissioner, and one member each from the department's Training Division and Stress Unit, began administration of a pioneering program that offers police officers with alcohol or other drug abuse problems, a humanistic alternative to termination from the department. The program enables eligible officers, after evaluation by a Diversion and Evaluation Committee, to enter a treatment program at their own expense. The program has won widespread support from the police and health care communities because of its dual emphasis on prevention and the restoration of police officers to productive and satisfying careers. It has already elicited interest from other police departments.

Two Gold Medals of Valor,

the Department's highest form of recognition of outstanding police service, were awarded in 1983-84. The first was to Officer Michael F. Stasko for capturing a suspect who had fired a gun at him, using an elderly woman as a cover, in a crowded supermarket. The other was to Officer Jay R. Dowke who, while off-duty, observed a burning apartment building from his own residence. He entered and reentered the building, and personally led six women and children to safety through smoke and flames. Both officers, in ignoring their own safety, contributed to the tradition of excellence that characterizes the San Francisco Police Department.

Planning for the largest mobilization of officers

in the department's history, policing the Democratic National Convention in Moscone Center in July, 1984, began in mid-1983. Although the security planning process involved more than 32 agencies of government and the private sector, as well as representatives of 27 community groups which planned public demonstrations, the San Francisco Police Department had the major responsibility of policing the Convention. The effort paid off handsomely in that, from a security standpoint, the four-day event came off virtually without a hitch.

Credit for the success belongs equally to the planners and to all the officers who executed the plans; they all worked 12-hour watches during Convention week under often-trying conditions. The July 21st San Francisco Chronicle saluted the performance by naming the department as the "best supporting cast" of the Convention.

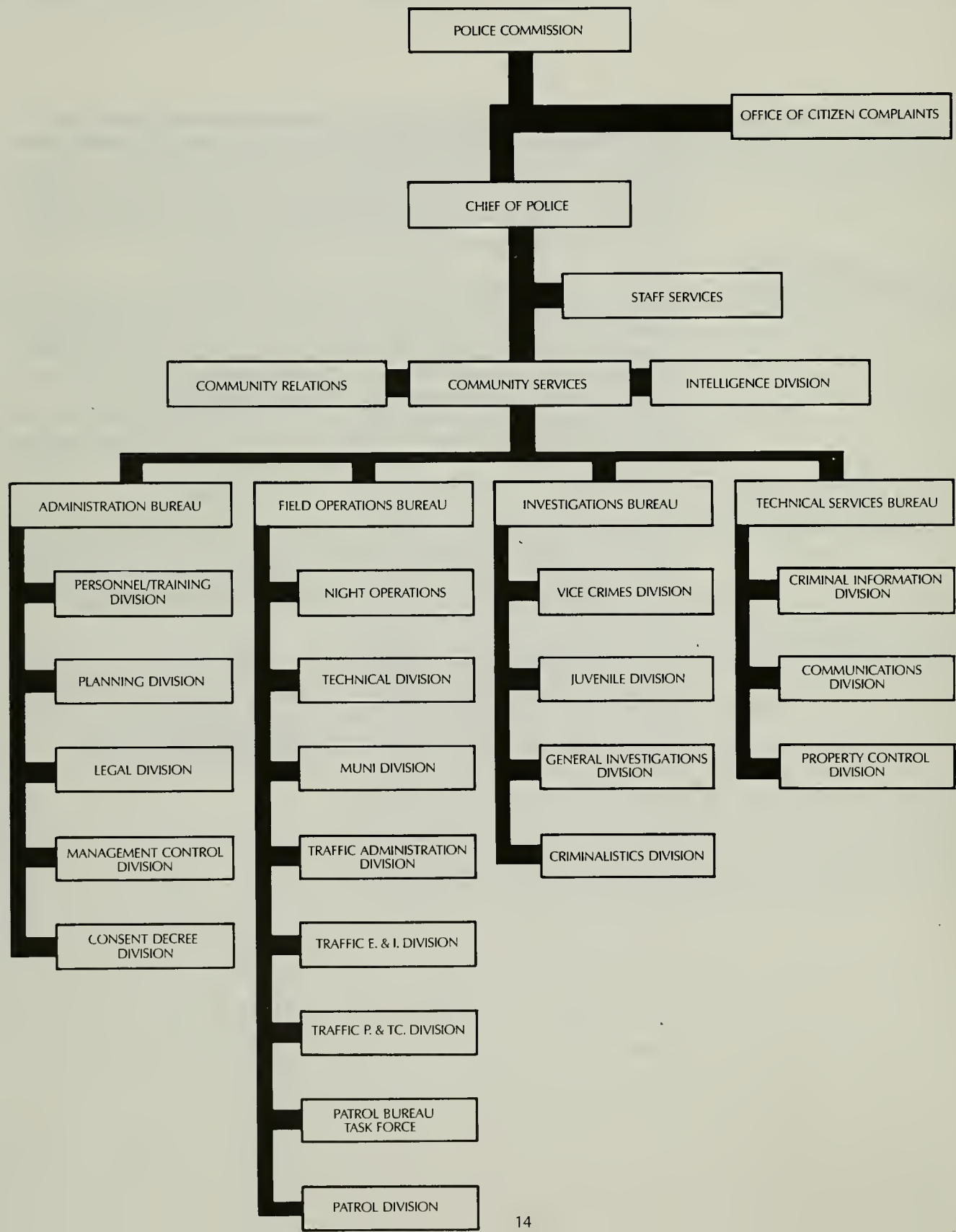
Psychological testing

of sworn officer applicants began in early 1984 in response to amendments to the California Government and Penal Codes. The testing process, carefully researched by department personnel for more than two years, involves three to five hours of psychological testing and screening and a 30-45 minute interview with a psychologist; its purpose is to evaluate each applicant's stability and suitability for police work.

Roll call training

through the use to video tape players and monitors in each district police station, was another innovative program begun this year. Twenty-five 15-minute tapes on a wide range of law enforcement topics were filmed at the Police Academy and added to a library of 125 other tapes obtained from outside agencies. Officers on all watches in all stations now receive up-to-the-minute training without disruption of their regular work assignments.

ORGANIZATION CHART

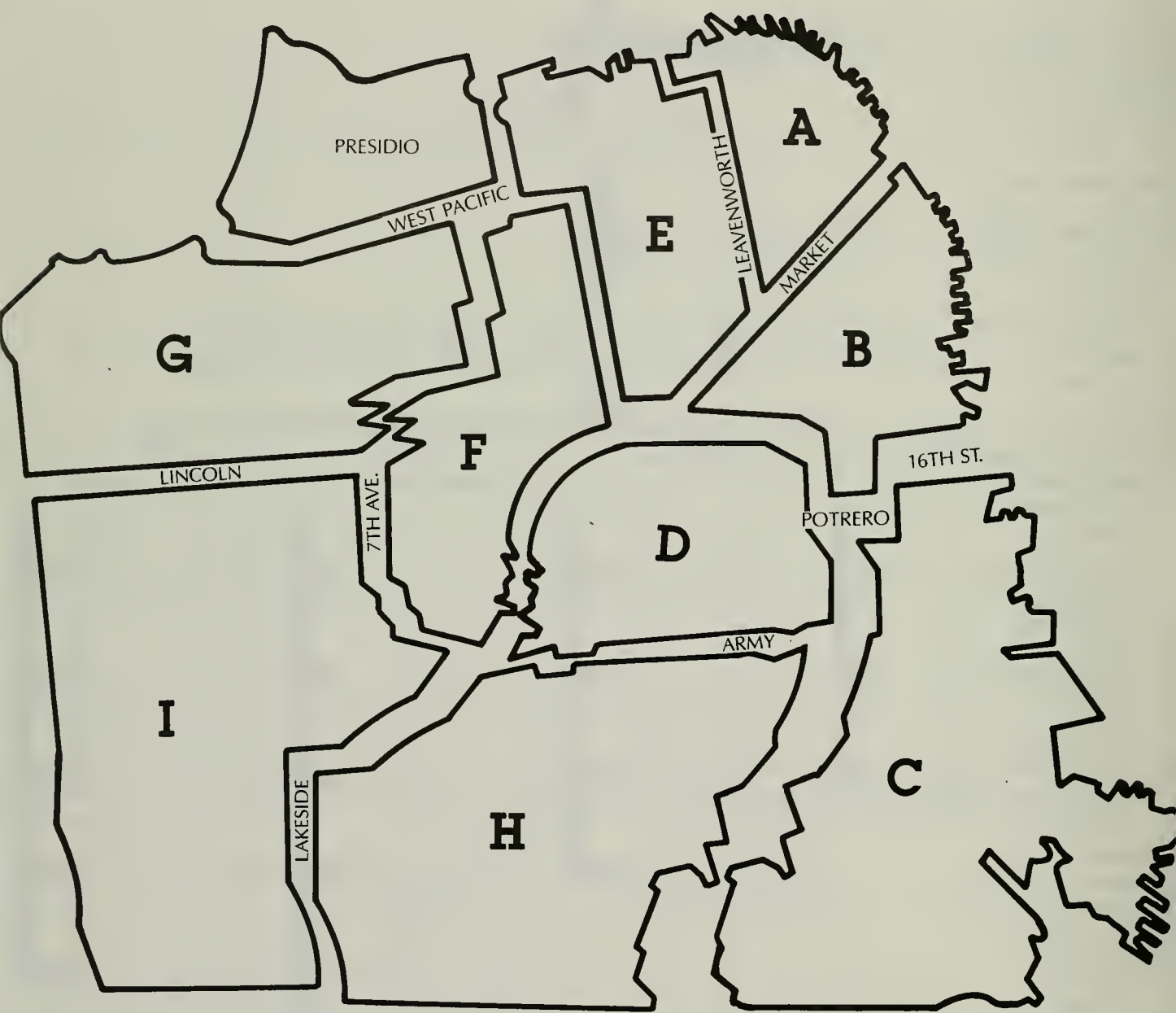


PERSONNEL (ACTUAL, 06/30/84)

	Exempt	Capt.	Lieut.	Sgt.	Inspector/ Ass't. Insp.	Police Officer	TOTAL
Office of the Chief							
Chief's Office Staff	1	0	0	1	2	1	5
Police Commission	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Intelligence	0	1	0	1	13	10	25
Community Services		1	1	1	3	21	27
Staff Services	1	1	1	0	0	1	4
Sub Total	3	3	2	3	18	33	62
Administration Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
*Personnel & Training	0	2	3	6	16	83	110
Planning & Research	0	0	1	0	2	4	7
Fiscal Section	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Consent Decree	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Management Control	0	0	1	3	0	0	4
Legal Division	0	0	1	0	3	2	6
Sub Total	1	2	6	10	24	89	132
Field Operations Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	3	0	0	1	0	3	7
Field Training Office	0	0	1	2	0	26	29
Administrative Support			1	6	2	42	51
Patrol Division							
Central Dist.	0	1	4	10	4	142	161
Southern Dist.	0	1	1	12	0	84	98
Potrero Dist.	0	1	4	8	3	92	108
Mission Dist.	0	1	3	11	2	126	143
Northern Dist.	0	1	3	9	4	151	168
Park Dist.	0	1	2	11	2	86	102
Richmond Dist.	0	1	4	7	4	73	89
Ingleside Dist.	0	1	4	12	1	87	105
Taraval Dist.	0	1	3	10	1	65	80
Tactical Division	0	1	2	7	1	72	83
Municipal Transit	0	1	1	5	0	46	53
Traffic Division	0	2	3	16	0	67	88
Sub Total	3	13	36	127	24	1162	1365
Investigations Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1	1	0	0	6	6	14
Investigations Div.	0	0	7	1	153	2	163
Vice Crimes Div.	0	1	2	0	15	35	53
Juvenile Division	0	1	0	0	17	3	21
Criminalistics	1	0	0	2	10	12	25
Sub Total	2	3	9	3	201	58	276
Technical Services Bureau							
Deputy Chief's Office	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Criminal I.D.	0	1	3	8	4	22	38
Communications	0	1	4	7	2	11	25
Property Control	0	0	0	1	0	10	11
Sub Total	1	2	7	16	6	44	76
Total Sworn	10	23	60	159	273	1382	1911
Total Permanent/Temporary Civilian							839
TOTAL STRENGTH							2750

*Includes recruits-in-training and sworn personnel who were sick or disabled and one Captain

POLICE DISTRICTS



- COMPANY A
- COMPANY B
- COMPANY C
- COMPANY D
- COMPANY E
- COMPANY F
- COMPANY G
- COMPANY H
- COMPANY I

1983-84 REPORTED OFFENSES BY DISTRICT

PART I CRIMES	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	UNK
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	15	9	10	8	13	6	5	2	4	5
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAPE	63	44	64	71	77	39	31	47	31	57
ROBBERY	759	658	581	621	1236	502	214	477	196	220
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	576	389	410	510	619	283	119	337	117	125
BURGLARY	2172	1151	1315	1638	2195	964	862	1523	771	190
LARCENY	6054	4263	1960	3634	5164	2135	1741	2481	1676	2666
AUTO THEFT	673	651	714	800	779	399	233	699	263	333
TOTAL PART I CRIMES	10312	7171	5054	7282	10083	4328	3205	5566	3058	3596
PART II CRIMES										
OTHER ASSAULTS	1222	759	827	1109	1310	597	310	789	412	246
FORGERY, COUNTERFEITING	285	206	35	98	171	46	52	76	65	73
WORTHLESS CHECKS	210	226	63	179	190	89	80	113	113	63
EMBEZZLEMENT	56	67	20	31	38	12	15	11	12	7
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	167	127	83	105	165	56	16	50	19	30
WEAPONS, CARRYING	504	277	202	302	387	92	57	143	59	48
SEX OFFENSES (EX RAPE & PROS)	73	47	66	113	112	86	80	88	101	76
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	82	28	213	136	162	97	40	168	99	77
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	780	490	676	839	1037	514	547	917	671	317
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	6448	3254	2592	3843	5979	1659	1651	2114	1159	1204
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	9827	5481	4777	6755	9551	3248	2848	4469	2710	2141
GRAND TOTAL	20139	12652	9831	14037	19634	7576	6053	10035	5768	5737

FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF PERSONS ARRESTED (DETAINED)

PART I ARRESTS	1979	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	93	120	229	150	129
NEG MANSLAUGHTER	14	14	6	16	8
RAPE	176	171	163	117	140
ROBBERY	1285	1436	1448	1390	1200
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	1768	2184	1976	1710	1368
BURGLARY	1810	2164	2231	2090	2072
LARCENY	4280	4117	5032	5394	5499
AUTO THEFT	743	859	863	781	745
TOTAL PART I ARRESTS	10169	11065	11948	11648	11161
PART II ARRESTS					
OTHER ASSAULTS	1942	2309	2624	2598	2823
ARSON		69	70	40	59
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	117	360	345	372	389
FRAUD & EMBEZZLEMENT	71	518	612	781	608
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	1280	1238	1462	1233	1218
WEAPONS, CARRYING	1473	879	917	859	817
PROSTITUTION	1778	1382	1792	1678	2307
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	372	742	753	709	798
NARCOTICS	3524	5467	7984	7335	8044
GAMBLING	405	165	122	138	191
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	57	67	118	145	187
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	1562	1124	1170	1122	1134
LIQUOR LAWS	225	453	570	393	357
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	1881	1746	2780	1880	2279
DRUNK	16167	18923	22189	20911	20221
DRUNK DRIVERS	1039	1780	1989	1966	1980
DRUNK IN AUTO	274	167	161	150	110
OTHER TRAFFIC	6905	6896	6194	10501	13644
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	4625	15485	21387	19249	20774
FOR OTHER JURISDICTIONS	1730	2722	1799	724	572
BENCH WARRANTS-NON TRAFFIC	3909	3790	7803	7117	6493
TOTAL PART II ARRESTS	50317	66282	82841	79901	85005
GRAND TOTAL	60486	77347	94789	91549	96166

FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF CRIME

PART I CRIMES	1979	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	112	128	128	95	70
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	0	2	0	0	0
RAPE	664	743	610	568	516
ROBBERY	6694	7861	7334	6475	5437
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	3571	4254	3736	3739	3462
BURGLARY	17255	18181	15775	12418	12742
LARCENY	33943	34161	35139	37335	31690
AUTO THEFT	8506	7214	6563	6227	5280
TOTAL PART I CRIMES	70745	72544	69285	66857	59197
PART II CRIMES					
OTHER ASSAULTS	6658	6862	6775	6920	7547
ARSON	558	435	370	342	302
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING	1087	1295	1321	1086	1098
FRAUD & EMBEZZLEMENT	1111	1736	1611	1537	1588
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	640	803	868	820	810
WEAPONS, CARRYING	1714	2216	2283	2048	2062
PROSTITUTION	1648	1443	1944	1756	2463
SEX OFFENSES (EX RAPE & PROS)	619	713	710	750	775
NARCOTICS	2261	3641	5417	5320	5519
GAMBLING	40	65	55	82	61
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD	415	333	398	515	754
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	8271	8764	7285	6985	6779
LIQUOR LAWS	135	210	368	277	264
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	7041	7751	8414	8066	7620
JUVENILE OFFENSES	1269	1059	1056	973	1273
OTHER MUNICIPAL OFFENSES	1728	2099	5944	3676	3465
MISCELLANEOUS	6844	8206	8477	8114	8754
TOTAL PART II CRIMES	42029	47631	53296	49267	51134
GRAND TOTAL	112774	120175	12258	116124	110331

FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON OF JUVENILE ARRESTS

PART I CRIMES	1979	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
MURDER, NON-NEG MANSLAUGHTER	2	12	20	4	4
NEG-MANSLAUGHTER	0	0	0	1	0
RAPE	22	7	16	13	10
ROBBERY	312	329	267	352	227
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	233	209	193	157	172
BURGLARY	667	563	510	439	424
LARCENY	1242	853	988	1021	848
AUTO THEFT	354	221	158	150	139
TOTAL PART I ARRESTS	2832	2194	2152	2137	1824
PART II ARRESTS					
OTHER ASSAULTS	265	261	284	284	266
ARSON	3	12	16	4	9
FORGERY & COUNTERFEITING		19	11	9	10
FRAUD & EMBEZZLEMENT		22	25	18	25
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY		153	149	107	106
WEAPONS, CARRYING	182	86	113	92	79
PROSTITUTION		36	30	10	37
OTHER SEX OFFENSES	10	92	77	62	75
NARCOTICS	209	289	377	330	388
GAMBLING		10	2	6	7
OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY & CHILD		1	0	3	0
MALICIOUS MISCHIEF	514	276	212	211	206
LIQUOR LAWS	107	153	161	135	113
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	117	103	114	70	124
DRUNK		67	79	51	38
DRUNK DRIVERS	4	4	1	0	1
DRUNK IN AUTO		0	0	0	0
OTHER TRAFFIC		57	146	70	59
OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	4527	1861	1659	1219	1882
FOR OTHER JURISDICTIONS		5	9	7	2
BENCH WARRANTS-NON TRAFFIC		1	1	1	0
TOTAL PART II ARRESTS	5938	3524	3466	2689	3427
GRAND TOTAL	8770	5702	5618	4826	5251

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